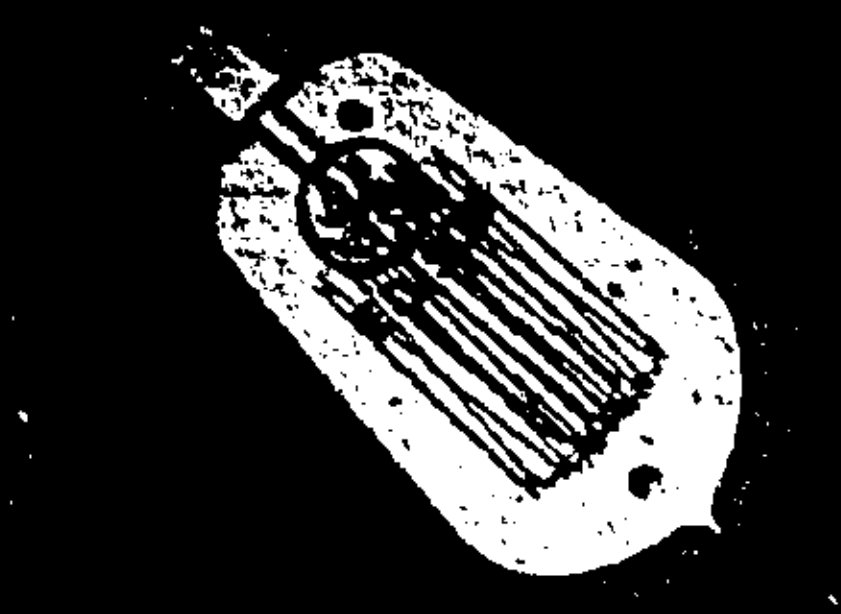


EDITION OF 1920

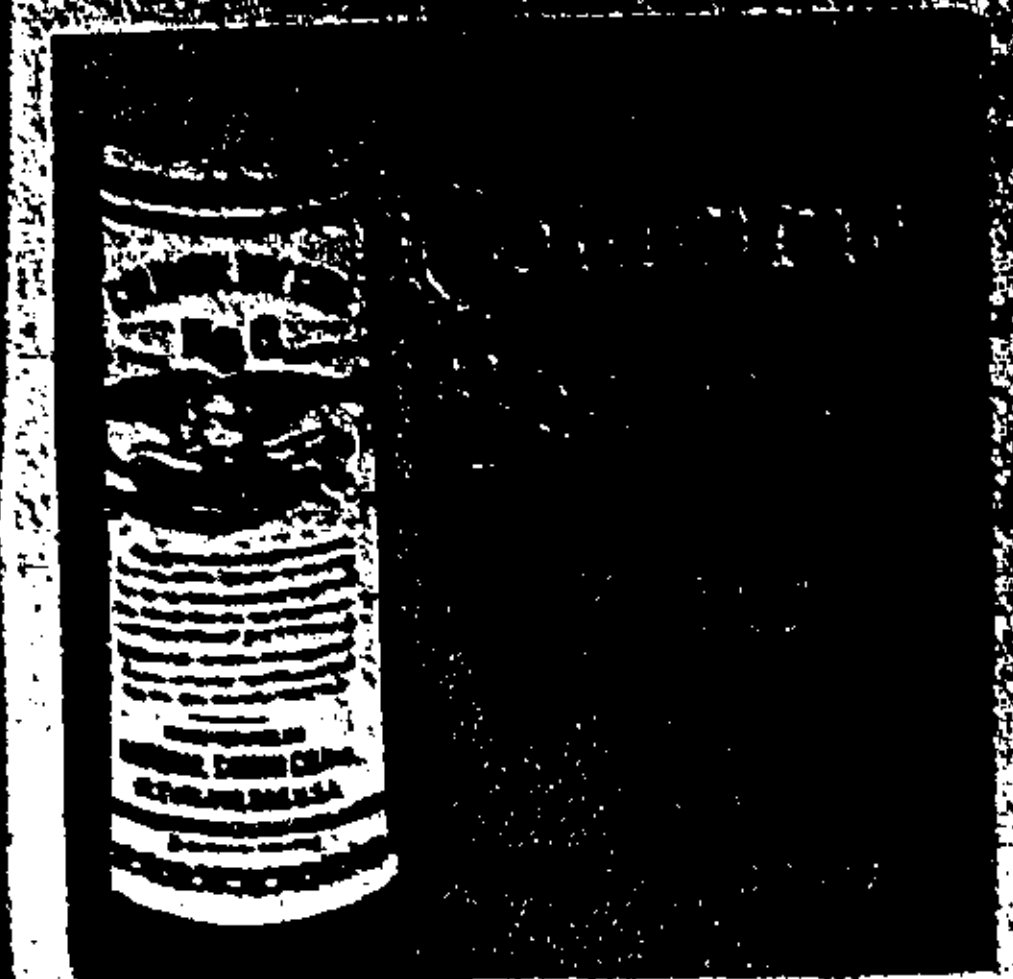


# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1891)

69217 五拜禮 號七廿月八英港香 FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920.

日四十月七 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.



## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE IRISH UNREST.

#### LOOTING AND BURNING AT LISBURN.

The position at Lisburn last evening grew worse. There were further lootings and burnings of Catholic houses and shops, the damage being estimated at £500,000. The Fire Brigade was unable to cope with the outbreaks. There are now seventy premises in ruins. The military guarded the Convent and chapel, but the troops are insufficient to restore order.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT.

All business, including the tramway services, was suspended in Cork to-day for some hours while the citizens attended Masses for the release of the Lord Mayor and other hunger-strikers. The churches were crowded and a thousand people knelt in the streets outside. It was an extraordinary sight. Hardly a person was seen walking in the streets during the services.

The Lord Mayor's condition is critical. To-day his sister telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George that if her brother dies the people of Ireland will hold the British Government and him responsible for murder.

#### AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

A conference of moderate-minded men from all parts of Ireland met at Dublin in order to express an opinion on the Government's Irish policy and to discuss an acceptable settlement. The gathering was most representative, and included many very prominent Irishmen. Col. Sir Nugent Everard presided.

The meeting at the outset passed a resolution asking the Government, in the interests of peace, immediately to release the Lord Mayor of Cork, who is hunger-striking and in a dangerous state. A resolution moved by Lord French (Baron de Freyne, not the Viceroy) was passed, declaring that the present Government policy would inevitably lead to civil war. The speakers drew a gloomy picture of the outlook.

Lord Macdonnell moved the principal resolution, recording that Irish peace could be secured by an immediate and binding offer of full national self-government. Specially-elected Irish representatives should adapt the new institutions to special requirements in any part of the country requiring special treatment. He accepted Mr. Lloyd George's limitations that Ireland must remain within the Empire and that there must be special treatment for Ulster.

The Conference passed a resolution demanding full national self-government, with complete administrative, fiscal and financial independence, as the only means of peace in Ireland, North-East Ulster having special treatment and the status of a free contracting party; also demanding an immediate abatement of the stringency of the present policy of repression.

Sir Stanley Harrington, seconding Lord Macdonnell's resolution, believed Dominion Home Rule would be received overwhelmingly with gratitude by the Irish, but, if unacceptable, he suggested that the two opposing parties should be asked to invite mediation by three Colonial statesmen, selected initially from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, who, with their practical knowledge, would be able to suggest a solution that should safeguard the interests of both parties.

Lord Shaftesbury, as an Ulsterman, believed Ulster would accept the resolution. Both he and Mr. Hanna, K.C. (also an Ulsterman) spoke in a most conciliatory spirit.

### EAST OF JORDAN.

#### ARABS WANT BRITISH OCCUPATION.

A message from Jerusalem says since the French occupation of Damascus, the principal Sheikhs from the territory east of the Jordan have communicated with Sir Herbert Samuel requesting British occupation of their country. Sir Herbert Samuel, in the course of a tour, met a most representative gathering of Arabs at Esalt and announced that the French Government had renewed its assurance that it did not wish to interfere in affairs east of the Jordan. Sir Herbert added, however, that as the French had fully established their influence at Damascus it would be necessary to separate the district from the administration of Damascus.

Describing the nature of British help in the East Jordan district, Sir Herbert Samuel said it was proposed to establish a separate administration to assist the Arabs to govern themselves through a number of most experienced British Political Officers who would help the population to organise defence and local police, promote peace and commerce and see that justice was carried out. The population would be consulted regarding expenditure from taxes and there would also be complete freedom of trade with Palestine, but there would be no question of compulsory military service nor of disarmament. The principal instructions to the Political Officers would be to help the people to govern themselves.

### AFFAIRS IN "MESPOT."

#### SITUATION RATHER BETTER.

A War Office communique says reports from Mesopotamia indicate that the situation is somewhat better. The area north-east and north of Bagdad is reported quiet. Action for peace has been taken south of Hillah, where a party of Sikhs, who were covering the construction of blockhouses, were attacked by a strong body of tribesmen six times but were beaten off every time with heavy losses to the assailants. The casualties from rifle fire alone exceeded 200. Heavy losses were also inflicted by our artillery. Our casualties were forty. The construction of the blockhouses continues. There is no further news from North-West Persia.

An examination of papers captured from a Bolshevik Staff Officer in a recent action near Meshik discloses a comprehensive plan for overrunning Persia and capturing Teheran.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE POLISH VICTORIES.

#### 63,000 PRISONERS AND 300 GUNS.

London, August 24.  
Reuter learns authoritatively that the Poles have now captured 63,000 prisoners, which fact is causing serious embarrassment and also 300 guns.

#### ENORMOUS BOOTY.

Warsaw, August 23.  
To-day's communique says:—"We separated the divisions of the Fifteenth Soviet Army which were covering the retreat. We surrounded the bulk of the Fourth Army and the whole of the Third Cavalry Corps. The booty is enormous and the prisoners very numerous. We crossed the Narva and captured 22 heavy guns. The demoralisation which is rife among the Bolshevik Northern troops is spreading southwards, and detachments attacking Lemberg are retiring."

#### BRITAIN'S DIRECT QUESTION.

London, August 24.  
Mr. Balfour has written to M. Kameneff pointing out that the British Government takes a most serious view of the new terms which Russia is stated to desire to impose on Poland, and, acting on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, he asks if the Soviet proposes to adhere to them. "On the answer the future policy of the British Government depends, and, as the matter is evidently of urgent importance I request that an answer may be received by Friday evening at the latest."

#### WAR MATERIAL FOR POLAND.

Paris, August 25.  
A note has been sent to Sir Reginald Tower, High Commissioner at Dantzig, in the name of the Conference of Ambassadors, asking him to ensure the transit of war material through Dantzig, in conformity with Poland's rights under the Treaty of Versailles. If the forerunners of the port will not ensure the landing of cargoes destined for Poland, the Commissioner will have to effect unloading by all available means and protect freedom of work for the benefit of Allied ships and troops.

#### BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT ALARMED.

London, August 25.  
General Wrangel's successful advance into the interior of Kuban, the great corn-growing region of Russia, is filling the Bolshevik Government with alarm and Mr. Trotsky has issued a frantic wireless appeal to the Trade Unions to concentrate all workmen on the Wrangel front and smash him before it is too late. Wrangel's latest communique reports the capture of an entire regiment, and states that great risks against the Bolsheviks have occurred in the Ekaterinodar district.

#### FRESH BOLSHEVIST CLAIMS.

Warsaw, August 24.  
A wireless message from Minsk says the Bolsheviks are raising difficulties on the preliminary examination of the Polish credentials. The Soviets appear to be advancing fresh claims, including an obligation on the Polish Government to supply arms to 200,000 workmen.

### OLYMPIC SPORTS.

#### RECORD SWIMMING RACE TO BE RE-SWUM.

Antwerp, August 24.  
The Olympic final for the men's hundred metres swimming race was won by Kahnamoku (America), whose time, 60.2/5 seconds, was a world's record. The race has been ordered to be re-swum on Sunday, owing to Herald (Australia) being shut in between the Americans Kaulaha and Foss. In the ladies' tennis final, Mademoiselle Lenglen (France) beat Miss Holman (Britain).

### COUNTY CRICKET.

London, August 24.  
Gloucester beat Leicester by an innings and 53 runs. Parker, for Gloucester, took wickets 14 for 37 runs. Lancs beat Worcester by an innings and 99 runs. Kent beat Essex by an innings and 126 runs. Surrey beat Yorks by 31 runs. Middlesex beat Warwick by nine wickets. Sussex beat Hants by 97 runs.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, August 26.  
Tso Kwan and Chun Jok-in have shown no inclination to leave Peking until the questions of the Tsuchun's posts in Kiangsi and Shantung, and the conditions in the east of Kwangtung, are settled. A representative from the Canton Government has declared in Peking that the division of Fukien troops commanded by Cheng Chi-ping in Yao Ping is not for boundary protection purposes, but to back up Chan King-ming's forces. A regiment commanded by Shun Tso-yang in Tungchow has mutinied in order to protest against disarmament. Many houses and shops have been robbed, but the troops were quickly disarmed and got under control after the arrival of the Fengtien troops. The President considers that the civil war in the east of Kwangtung, and the hostile attitude of the Tsuchun in Yunnan and Hunan, would create a great change in the conditions all over the country, and he, after a secret negotiation with Tso Kwan, Chun Jok-in and the Premier, has decided to recall the Tsuchun troops of the former provinces, and to strengthen the Tsuchun troops of the latter provinces.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

### STRAITS AFFAIRS.

Singapore, August 26.  
A Legislative Council meeting has been held at Penang for the first time within memory. A sharp decline in rubber of 11/14 cents has occurred. The auctions were dull.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### IN MEXICO.

New York, Aug. 23.  
It is reported from Mexico City that the bandit Zamora, who recently revolted in the state of Jalisco, kidnapped Mr. Johnson, a British mining engineer, and is holding him for ransom. It is reported that Zamora also captured two American engineers.

### MARSHAL FOCH HONOURED.

Paris, Aug. 23.  
At a banquet at the Military Club to the Knights of Columbus, the spokesman, Mr. Hearn, presenting a medal to Marshal Foch, greeted him as the greatest military genius of the ages.

## U.S. SHIPBUILDING.

### DECLINE OF 1,769,000 TONS IN A YEAR.

Although over a million and three-quarters gross tons less of shipping are being built in the United States to-day than a year ago, the reduction in the world total under construction is less than 4 per cent., says a statement just issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Returns from all countries for the quarter ended July 1 show an aggregate of 7,720,000 tons under way, compared with 8,017,000 at this time last year. The sharp decline in American shipbuilding has been almost completely offset by gains made by practically all the other maritime countries. On July 1, 1920, there was under construction in the United Kingdom more than a million gross tons in excess of the July 1, 1919, figure, while all other countries combined, exclusive of the United States, showed an increase of over 400,000 tons. The American aggregate of 3,874,000 tons a year ago has now declined to 2,105,000 tons.

### BRITAIN REGAINS LEAD.

To-day, therefore, according to the returns, the United States is building 1,472,000 tons less than the United Kingdom, whereas a year ago America led by 1,350,000 tons. At the same time the lead held by American shipyards over those of other countries, Great Britain excluded, has been pared down so rapidly that the American margin of 2,234,000 tons on July 1, 1919, has now been reduced to less than 70,000 tons. The rapidity of the shrinkage in shipbuilding in this country is indicated by the fact that almost up to the beginning of this year the United States was still leading the United Kingdom.

A notable feature of the returns from all countries is the indication that the United States is taking effective steps to remedy its shortage of larger sized vessels. The 366 steel steamers building in American yards represent an average per ship of 5,609 gross tons, as against 2,985 tons for the 655 building for the rest of the world. Rapid elimination of the wooden steamer from the American shipbuilding programme is shown in the report that only 29,000 tons of this class of vessels are now being built in this country. A year ago 420,000 tons were under construction here.

### DECLINE IN WORLD'S FIGURES.

The present returns of Lloyd's Register, taken in comparison with those for the quarter ending April 1 last, show a decrease of about 221,000 tons in the world's total and a decline of 328,000 tons from the record figures reached at the beginning of last October. For Great Britain a gain of 194,000 tons is shown over the April figure, while the United States aggregate, under construction, dropped 467,000 tons. Other countries showed an increase of 53,000 tons.

More than 97 per cent. of the American total now building is composed of steel steamers and more than two-thirds of these are being constructed in Atlantic Coast shipyards. Of the 2,052,916 tons now building in the United States, 1,352,750 are on the Atlantic Coast, 423,124 tons on the Pacific, and the remainder in Gulf ports and on the Great Lakes.

The largest total for any district in the United Kingdom is that for the Clyde, where there are now 1,260,000 tons under way. The aggregate British output for the quarter ended July 1 was 69,000 tons greater than that for the preceding quarter, and the aggregate of new contracts on which work was begun was 588,000 tons. This latter includes many large vessels. These are now under way, in addition to a great number of small vessels sixty-three of 10,000 tons and upwards.

### LEADERS FAR AHEAD.

The United States and the United Kingdom are still far ahead of all countries in the amount of shipbuilding under way. Holland, which stands third, with a total of slightly less than 400,000 tons, shows a gain of about 32,000 tons over the previous quarter. Canada in the same period gained nearly 40,000 tons; France, 25,000; Sweden, 7,000; Denmark, 3,500, and Spain, 3,000. France, which has stood sixth in amount of building now ranks fifth, having taken the place of Japan, which showed a decrease of 31,000 tons from the previous quarter and now has under way only about 250,000 tons. It is interesting to note that just before the outbreak of the war, at July 1, 1914, the total tonnage building was 3,162,000 tons, of which 1,723,000 tons were under construction in the United Kingdom and 1,440,000 in other countries, the United States' share being only 149,000 tons. Of the 1914 total, 1,865,000 tons were building under the supervision of Lloyd's Register, or 59 per cent. of the pre-war aggregate.

Compared with the pre-war figures, the present American tonnage is 1,957,000 tons greater, that of the United Kingdom is 1,836,000 tons higher and the world's total shows an increase of 4,558,000 tons. The tonnage now building under the supervision of Lloyd's Register aggregates 4,930,000 tons, of which 2,797,000 tons are in the United Kingdom and 2,133,000 tons in other countries, the total being an increase of 154 per cent. over the pre-war total.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong from the Marine Observatory at 12.35 p.m. to-day:—  
"Cyclone or Typhoon S.E. of Guam, direction unknown."

## INDO-CHINA STEAMER AGROUND.

### BUT GETS OFF LATER.

We understand that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer, *Indo-China*, which was aground near Suifu, has now returned to Hongkong from Tientsin.

Later information stated that the vessel struck a mud bank and that she succeeded in getting off. She is expected to be in port to-morrow.

## THE CORONET.

### "RESPECTABLE BY PROXY."

The good judgment of the management has secured for the patrons of the Coronet theatre a fine treat in the display of a film masterpiece, "Respectable by Proxy"—the title itself suggests something unusual—easily eclipse other pretensions to honours in the gallery of love fiction by its artistic representation of an original subject. This is how the imaginative author of the story treats his subject—The scene of a noble family, with a thorough dislike for the grandmotherly way in which his matrimonial prospects are arranged for him, leaves his home and fiancée, and proceeds to a big city where his pathetic simplicity in respect of the ways of the other sex soon involves him in a marriage with a chorus girl. We are then given an insight into the facile character of this young lady, but happily, the unfavourable impressions we have begun to form of the behaviour of chorus girls in general are dispelled on an introduction to the ingenue. This ingenue is the "real goods"; she has a sweet face and a pathetic appearance, which makes an instant appeal to the susceptible heart of our hero. The rumoured death at sea of John Hale, the youth in question, relieves his widow of the anxieties of a prolonged married life, and her instincts being entirely wrapped up in the stage, she leaves the ingenue to appear in the role of John's widow before his mother who hitherto has not been aware that she has a daughter-in-law. Complications set in on the return to life of John, but these are eventually straightened out in a fine fight in which the ladies in the story take an active part as far as the pulling of hair and the tearing of dresses can be included in the term of "scrap." This fine production, in which charming Sylvia Breamer makes her initial bow to a Hongkong audience, is now being successfully shown at "the little house with the big pictures."

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 3/4d.

## THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.80. Temperature—91. Humidity—89.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 7.15 p.m.  
Hongkong Theatre—1.15, 5.15 and 7.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

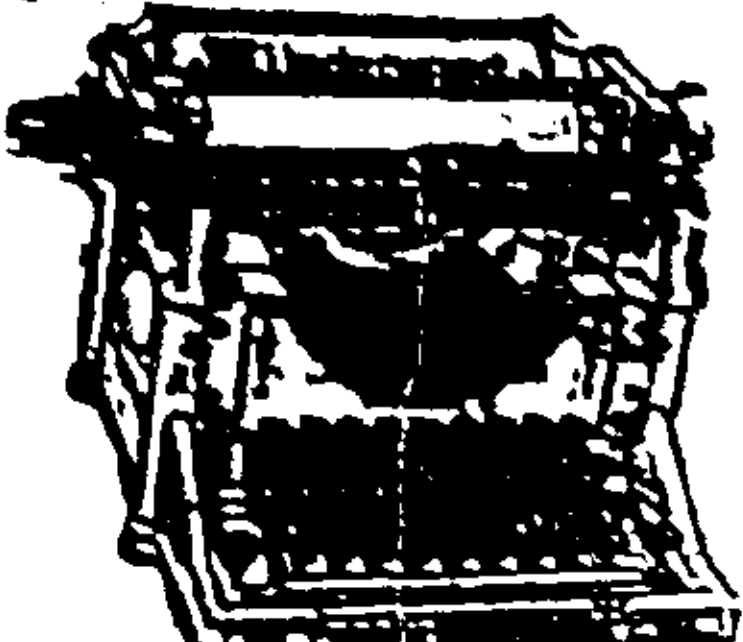
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 7.15 p.m.  
Hongkong Theatre—1.15, 5.15 and 7.15 p.m.



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THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

## MURDER TRIAL.

FULL COURT CONSIDERS  
LEGAL POINT.Yesterday afternoon the acting  
Chief Justice, Mr. Justice H. H. J.  
Gompertz, and the acting Puisne  
Judge, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, were  
engaged in Full Court, hearing the  
point raised by Mr. F. C. Jenkin,  
counsel for prisoner, in the case of  
Leung Tai, who, subject to decision  
on this point of law, was found  
guilty by the jury on Thursday of  
the murder of one Lau Chun. Mr.  
F. E. Nash instructed Mr. Jenkin.  
The Attorney General, Hon. Mr. J.  
H. Kemp S.C., represented the  
Crown.Mr. Jenkin said this was a sub-  
mission on a point reserved by the  
Chief Justice on Wednesday. The  
question turned on the admissi-  
bility in evidence against the  
prisoner of the dying depositions  
made by the deceased at the Gov-  
ernment Civil Hospital on July  
2nd. The facts were shortly these:  
The prisoner was arrested at 6.50  
p.m. on July 1st, on one of the  
wharves. He was taken to the  
Central Police Station and was  
detained in custody thenceforward.  
At or about 11 o'clock on 2nd July  
he arrived in custody at the  
Government Civil Hospital, where  
a man Lau Chun, the deceased,  
was then lying dangerously ill from  
stab wounds. The prisoner was  
brought to him. That notice was  
important because of its contents,  
or rather its want of contents. It  
informed this man, the prisoner,  
that the statement of one Lau  
Chun, who was dangerously ill, was  
taken by the Magistrate at the  
hospital at blank o'clock on the  
evening of Friday, 2nd July, and  
that it might subsequently be read  
in evidence against him. It told  
him that he might attend at the  
time and place aforesaid  
(no time having been mentioned),  
and that he might, if he  
desired, cross-examine Lau  
Chun, either by himself or  
by his counsel or solicitor. That  
was all that the notice conveyed to  
him. As soon as that was interpreted  
to the prisoner, he was at once  
taken into the ward into the pre-sence of Lau Chun. Inspector  
Murphy said in answer to the Chief  
Justice: "After the prisoner was  
taken to the Station I asked him if  
he knew Lau Chun." The Chief  
Justice said: "Don't say what he  
said, but what information you gave  
him as to the nature of the charge."Inspector Murphy was asked: "Did  
you say deceased had been stab-  
bed?" And after a pause he replied:  
"I am not certain about that, or if  
I said any more." He was asked:  
"Before he was confronted in the  
hospital with the deceased, was any  
information given to him as to the  
nature of the charge?" And the  
Inspector answered: "I was stand-  
ing by (during the interpretation).  
There was nothing said while the  
notice was interpreted, except the  
interpretation." He was asked  
further: "As far as you know the  
prisoner had no direct information  
of the charge against him?" And  
he replied: "That is so, nor did he  
ask me." The question was repeat-  
ed, and the reply was "I can't say  
if I told him anything about it be-  
fore he went to the hospital, I am  
not sure."The Attorney General: My note  
is, just before that, "It was convey-  
ed to prisoner why he was there."Mr. Jenkin: I don't question the  
Attorney General's note, but if the  
Inspector said that, it would be en-  
tirely inconsistent with what he  
said before.Mr. Justice Wood: Do I under-  
stand there was no evidence at the  
trial that prisoner was told what he  
was taken to the hospital for?Mr. Jenkin: Nothing until he  
was served with this notice.

Mr. Justice Wood: That is agreed.

Mr. Jenkin: Yes.

Mr. Jenkin continued that the  
notice did not convey to prisoner  
what offence had taken place,  
where it took place or when, or that  
he was regarded as a person shortly  
to be tried in respect of it. The  
provision of our law under which  
this evidence was admissible was  
the same as the law at home. It pro-  
vided that whenever it appeared to  
the satisfaction of any Magistrate  
or Justice of the Peace that any  
person who was ill and unable to  
travel was able and willing to give  
material information relating to an  
indictable offence or person  
accused thereof, it should be lawful  
for the Magistrate or Justice totake the evidence on oath, and if, on  
the trial of any offender or offence  
to which same might relate, the  
person making the statement had  
died, it would be lawful to read  
such statement in evidence either  
for or against the person accused,  
providing it was proved—  
and this governed the whole of  
the section—that reasonable notice  
of the intention to take such state-  
ment had been served to the person  
against whom it was proposed to be  
read, and that such person or his  
counsel or solicitor had, or might  
have had if he had chosen, full  
opportunity to cross-examine the  
person who made the statement.  
In this case there was no person  
accused. Prisoner had not then  
been charged.The Chief Justice: He was not  
charged, but I take it he was  
arrested because an accusation was  
made against him.Mr. Jenkin: We assume that  
there must have been some in-  
formation against him.Mr. Jenkin went on later to say  
that there was no statement in the  
notice, nor any indication at all  
that the Magistrate was about to  
take a statement from Lau Chun  
relative to an indictable offence or  
any person accused thereof. The  
form of notice was undoubtedly  
faulty. It was unfortunate that  
that was so, but the misfortune  
could not be visited upon the  
prisoner. It was clear from  
the form in use in England that  
the kind of notice that should  
be given to the prisoner. The form  
used at home explained to the man  
that there was to be a statement  
made concerning a specific crime,  
committed on such a date, and that  
there was reason to suspect him of  
complicity.Mr. Jenkin said his first point was  
that the notice was wanting in  
essential facts with regard to in-  
formation. His second point was  
that the notice was not reasonable  
in point of allowing prisoner  
sufficient time. Were the word "re-  
asonable" put in the section their  
Lordships would import it, but the  
Legislature in its care for the rights  
of the individual, had seen fit to  
insert it. The notice used here did  
nothing more than introduce pri-

(Continued on Page 3 and 4.)

## NOTICES.

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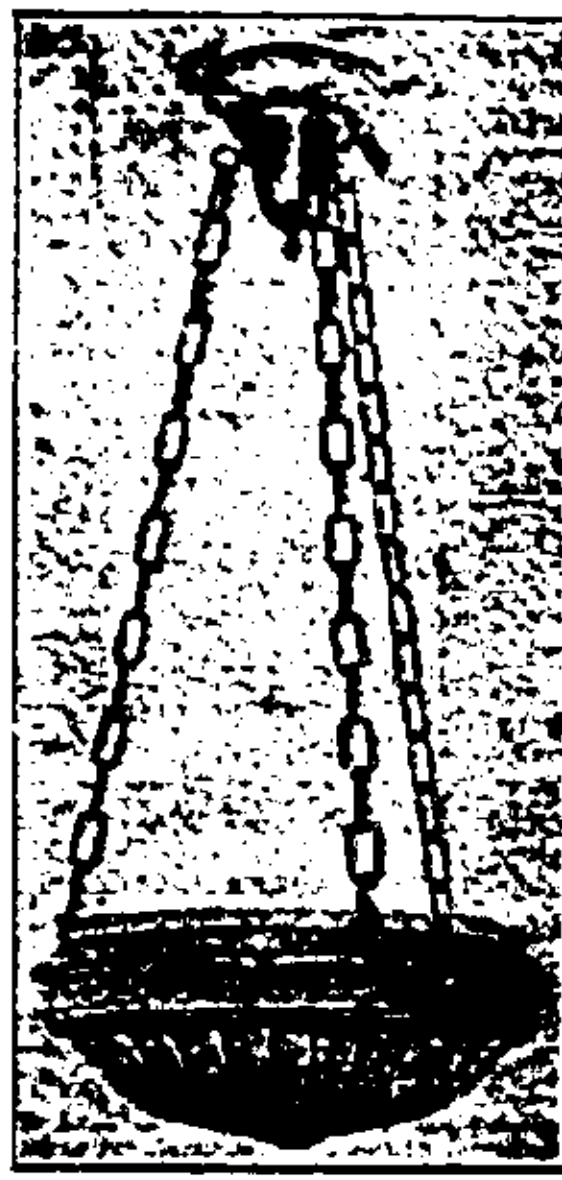
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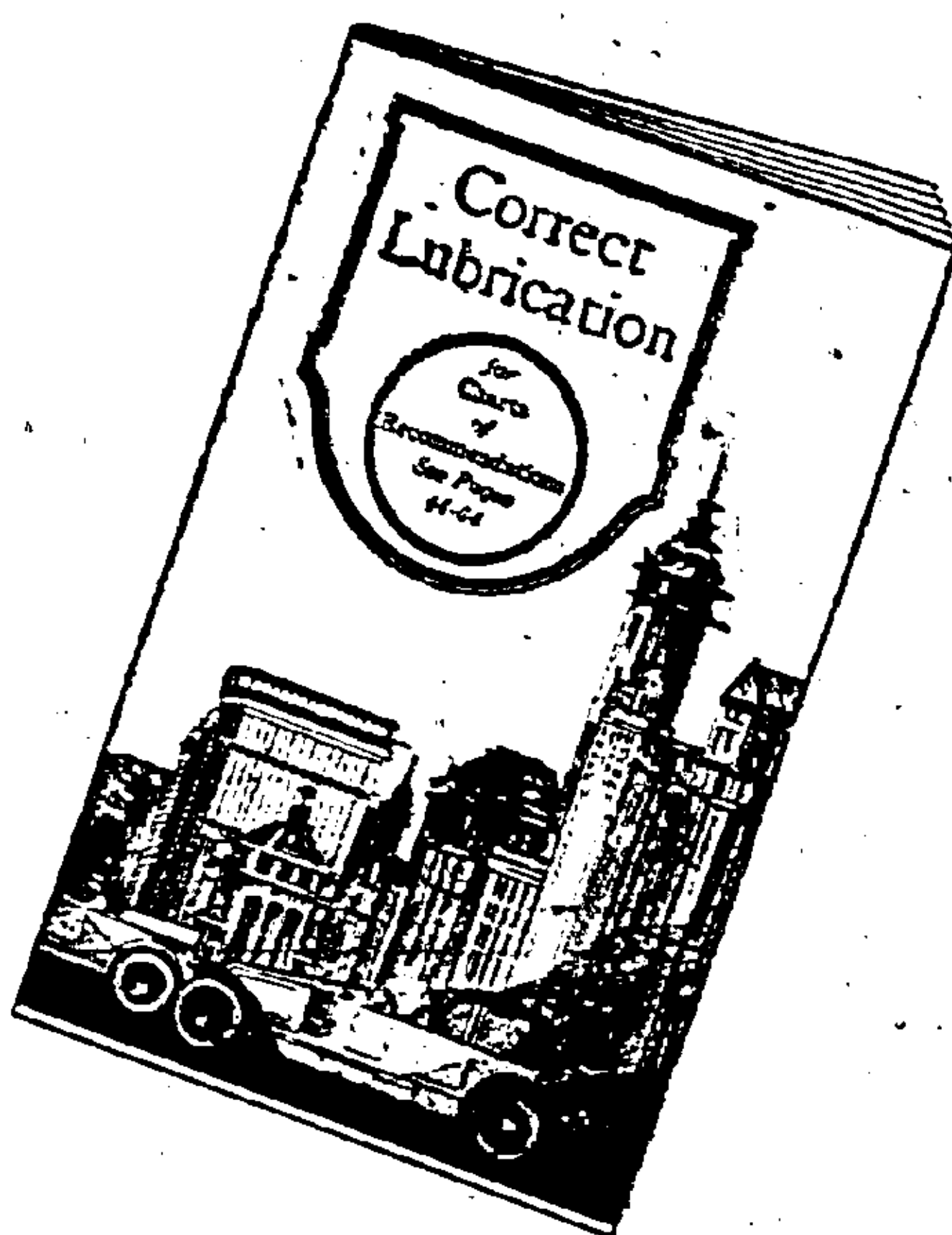
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## MURDER TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 2)

under a person about to make a deposition and was not a notice within the meaning of the section.

It is a reasonable time, must mean that the person against whom the evidence might be used, in a trial for his life, must have a reasonable chance to question the person about to accuse him. The person about to be accused must be treated as perfectly innocent, and therefore knowing nothing of the reason for his being there. When the statement in this case was taken, prisoner was, in the presumption of the law, innocent.

Mr Jenkin went on to quote several civil cases, to show that depositions taken without giving one party reasonable time were not admitted. In civil cases it was not permitted to say to a man, "This man is about to make a statement. On your peril you must question him," and how much less could such methods be permitted in criminal cases?

Mr Justice Wood: Supposing a man died the same day.

The Chief Justice: His statement would have to be taken that day or not at all.

Mr Jenkin: It must be taken properly that day or not at all.

The Chief Justice: Confessed himself unable to say what length of time would be termed reasonable in these matters. It seemed difficult to lay anything down. Would they call half a day reasonable? Supposing a man was suspected of attempted murder and was given half a day's notice to attend the taking of the injured man's depositions. And supposing the latter then said, "This man did not wound me, but he robbed me after I was wounded." Then while the notice might have been sufficient to allow the suspect to cross-examine on the charge of wounding, would it be deemed sufficient for him to consider the new charge of robbery, of which he could not

July, the stabbing having occurred somewhere after 3 p.m. The injured man had walked about a long time after the injury, and when he got to the hospital did not appear to be in serious condition at all. About 10 or 11 p.m. he worsened so quickly that the Doctors decided upon an immediate operation. They had given him morphia, and informed the Police by telephone that no depositions could be taken then.

Mr Justice Wood: This is all in evidence I suppose?

The Attorney General: Yes. And next morning, about 9.45 on July 2nd, they informed the Police that depositions could then be taken.

The Chief Justice: Could and should.

The Attorney General: Could and I suppose should too.

The Police officer in charge of the case then had to get the prisoner. He had to secure the attendance of a Magistrate. He had to fill up the form. He had to collect a number of men for an identification parade, and he had to go down to the Government Civil Hospital with this lot. That all took time. At about 11 a.m. prisoner was served with the notice and the depositions were taken. The medical officers were quite uncertain how the man's wound would develop, but it would not have been advisable to delay any longer. As a matter of fact the man did not die until about ten hours later. There was no request on the part of the prisoner for any delay or for any opportunity to obtain legal assistance.

The submission of prisoner's counsel was that they could only construe the words "reasonable time" from the point of view of the person accused. That was an impossible construction. They must have regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Notice was reasonable if it was reasonable in view of all the circumstances. It must be reasonable to the prisoner, but have regard also to the fact that the man lay at the point of death, and if they were going to get the statement at all they must get it within the next few hours. A man might be taken to hospital at midnight and die before morning. The suggestion had been made that the accused should have the opportunity of obtaining legal assistance.

The Chief Justice: In Harris' case the judge held it was not essential.

The Attorney General: And in this case prisoner clearly did not want it, because he did not have legal assistance at the magistracy, nor did he ask for it at his trial. Nothing in the section says he should get legal assistance. Such a provision would render the whole section nugatory in a case where a badly injured man was admitted at night. My learned friend suggests that to give no interval between notice and taking of the deposition is clearly unreasonable. I submit that it is clearly not so.

Take two cases, one of a man admitted on the point of death and who to speak at all must speak at once, and the other of a prisoner in custody for a long time, who has been charged and knows the allegations against him. Supposing in his case a witness is about to die, to hear his testimony five minutes notice to the prisoner would be quite sufficient, or even two. The mere fact that the notice is short is not enough in itself to make it unreasonable if the other circumstances of the case show the time is reasonable. In this case I think that do show that. I think they show that prisoner was not prejudiced in any way. After all the whole intention of this section is that the prisoner, as far as possible, should have an opportunity of putting his case to the dying man and as far as possible shall not be prejudiced.

The Chief Justice: In a case where they cannot give sufficient notice to allow accused to attend, the dying man's statement can be admitted as a dying declaration; but then prisoner would have had the privilege of having had no opportunity of cross-examination, whereas in this present case he did get some opportunity.

The Attorney General resumed that it was not so, as Mr. Jenkin claimed, that there were other ways of getting this evidence. There was no other way. It was not easy to induce a man to believe he was going to die and to make a statement; and it was only possible to admit a declaration when it was quite certain that the man would die. There was no way of putting in a deposition except under this section. He thought prisoner had not been prejudiced in this case. It was evident that he must have known the allegations against him, because he never troubled to ask. The Attorney

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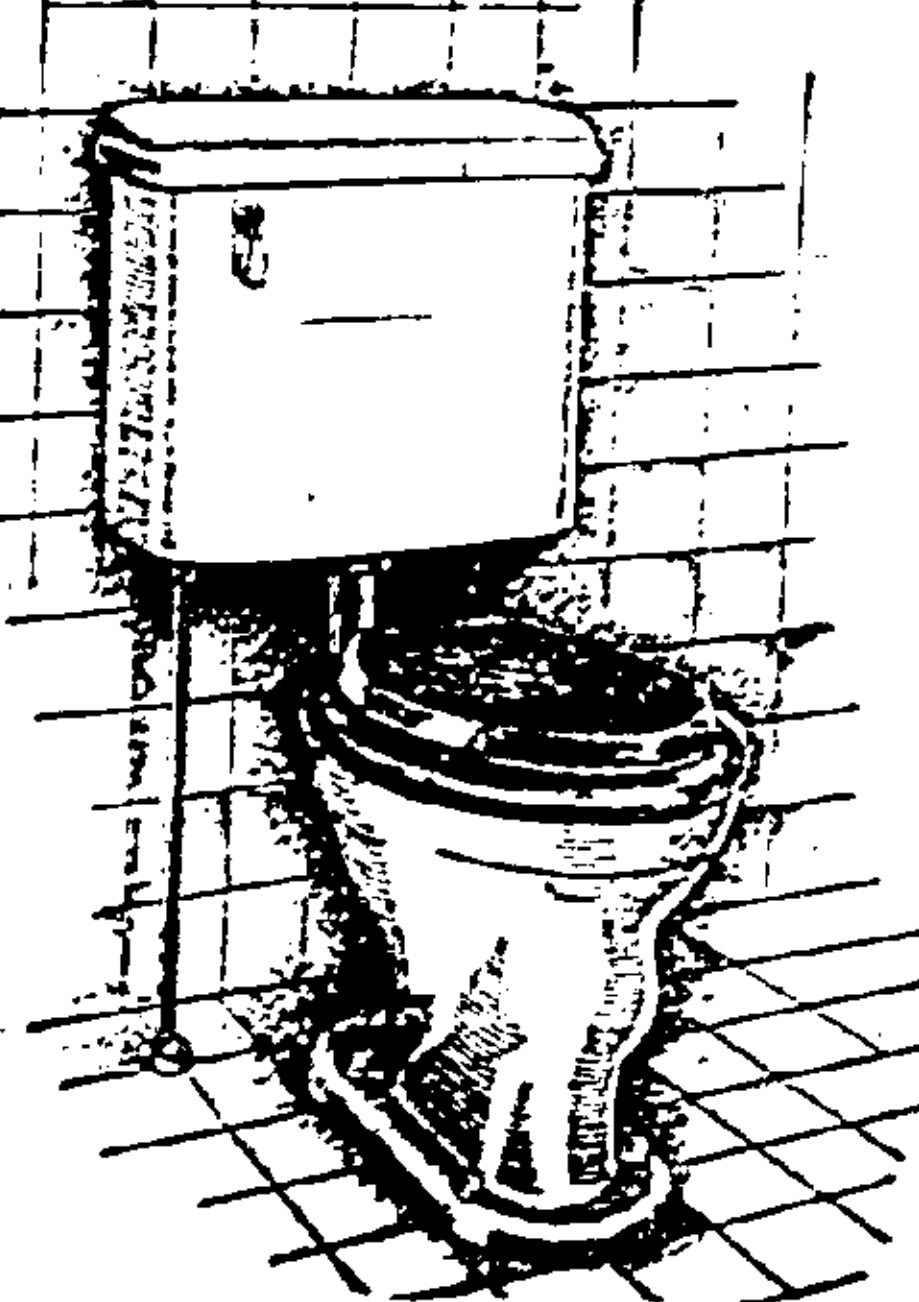
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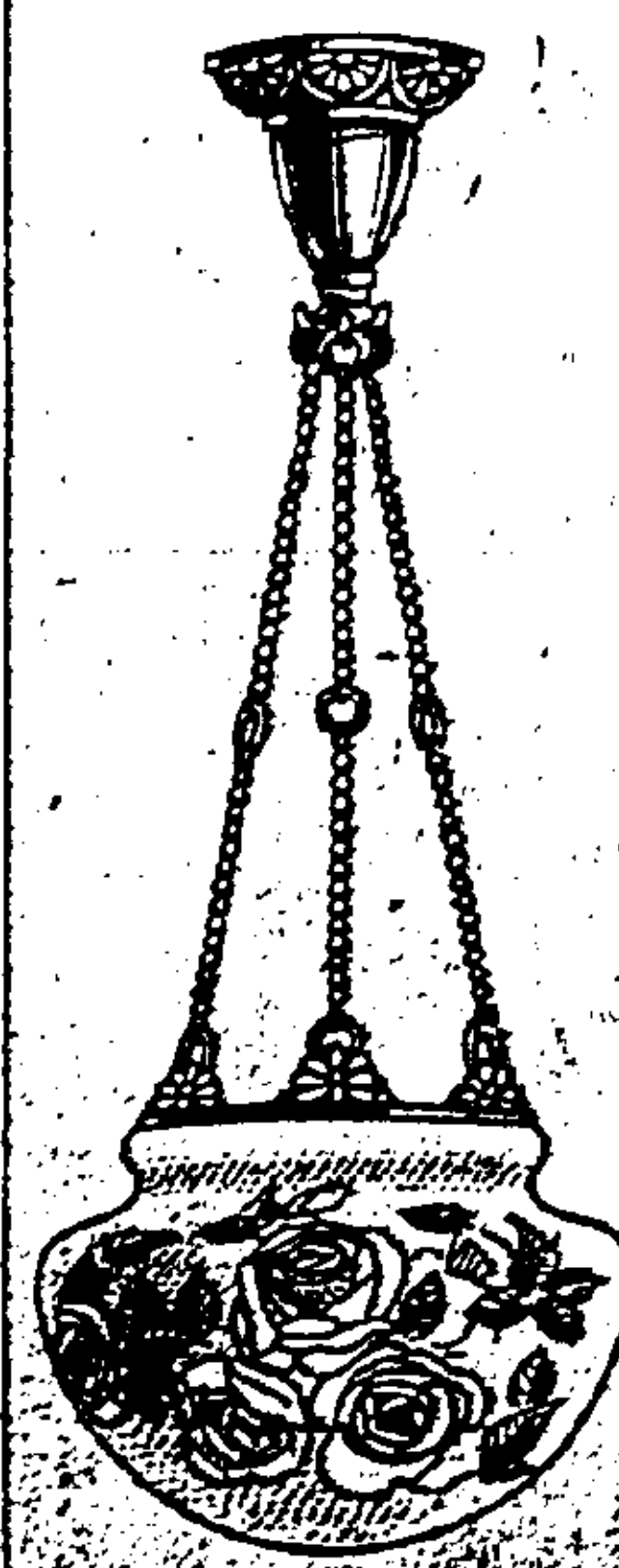
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## MURDER TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

an innocent man would do was to enquire what it was all about. That he must have known was evidenced by the fact that he tried to stop the man talking by offering to tell the tale himself. That he was not surprised was shown by the fact that the position he took up later at the Magistrate's was the same as he took up in cross-examining the wounded man in hospital. As to Mr. Jenkin's submission that they could not consider what took place inside the hospital, he would quote a case where the judges did consider what transpired at the deathbed. On the point that prisoner did not have full opportunity to cross-examine, he submitted that "reasonable time" and "full opportunity" were entirely distinct. "Reasonable time" meant time for accused to get there, to obtain legal assistance if he wished and if there were time enough, and similarly to prepare his case. "Full opportunity" applied entirely to what took place at the actual taking of the depositions, and to consider that the Court must consider what happened at the bedside. It was not necessary, if it were possible, to name the specific offence in the notice, and it was not necessary that the Magistrate should put a caption.

In reply, Mr. Jenkin said the point that prisoner did not ask for more time or for legal assistance could not be pressed far in this Colony. It could not be expected that a Chinese, who was not even a native of Hongkong, would readily make such a request. He would not know that he was entitled to either. If it was impossible to state the offence in the notice, the section still required it to be stated that the pending deposition referred to an indictable offence. So long as the facts were the same, the particular offence need not be stated. From the authorities and practice at home he held the Magistrate's caption to be necessary.

Their Lordships reserved decision and the Court adjourned sine die.

## RIGHT TO KILL TO END SUFFERING.

## HUSBAND'S APPEAL FOR DEATH.

Is it praiseworthy or blame-worthy for a wife to kill her husband in order to save him from pain?

It is a delicate problem in ethics, the pros and cons of which are now being thrashed out by a section of the Paris Press.

In a poor part of Montmartre—the Montmartre so renowned for its nightly gaiety and dissipation—there resided a workman named Bernard, and his wife. For months Bernard had suffered from a disease which the best medical skill pronounced to be incurable.

Mme. Bernard was his devoted nurse. She did everything possible to assuage his pain, but to no purpose.

His sufferings were intense, and often the stricken man begged her, as a further proof of her wifely affection, to put him out of his misery by ending his life. Mme. Bernard refused.

Later, however, the poor woman, half demented by her husband's suffering, felt that she could no longer resist his pleadings for death, and she determined to end his martyrdom.

First of all embracing her husband, and telling him that they would die together, she seized a revolver, and shot him dead.

Then she turned the weapon against herself, but her aim was less sure, and she failed to kill herself outright. She was taken to the hospital, dangerously wounded, and now lies there.

She begged that the doctors care might be exercised towards hastening her end, rather than prolonging her life, as she had no wish to live now that her husband was dead.

## UPROAR AT ZIONIST CONFERENCE.

## NATIONALIZATION DEMANDS.

The World Zionist Conference, which opened on July 5, was resumed at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C., on July 19 when the recommendations of the various committees appointed on July 7 were considered. Lord Rothschild presided. Heated discussion arose over the land policy proposals for Palestine, and the meeting was marked at times by disorder.

Mr. Adolph Bohm (Austria), chairman of the Palestine Committee, said that the majority report of his committee recommended that the land market out for colonization should be the property of the whole community. The executive must do its utmost to see that this principle was carried out as far as possible. The institution in which the land policy should be vested was the Jewish National Fund, and the free gifts of the people should be employed so that the land of Palestine might be transferred to the Jewish Communal body. The committee recommended that in land possession there should be hereditary copyhold and hereditary leasehold. The colonization, they said, should be undertaken by Jewish workers without means, and Jewish labour alone should be employed. The credit of the Zionist organizations should be first employed in helping the settlers who placed themselves unhesitatingly under the control of the National Fund. Complete land nationalization was recommended by the minority report, speakers in favour of which argued that if there were any private ownership in land the true Zionist ideals would be lost sight of, and every man would be for himself. The resources of Palestine, they said, could not properly be developed unless there was complete nationalization.

There was some commotion at one part of the discussion, and Lord Rothschild had difficulty in maintaining order. It had been agreed that each speaker should be limited to 10 minutes, but a demand was raised that Dr. Katzenelson, of the Palestine Labour Party, should be allowed a further 10 minutes. After much argument in Yiddish a motion was carried that Dr. Katzenelson should be allowed the extra time.

## AN APOLOGY DEMANDED.

A disturbance marked the opening of the afternoon conference. The Majority Proposals of the Palestine Committee having been framed in the nature of a resolution, an amendment was moved by Mr. Ben-Gurion, a Socialist. He had not gone far in his speech when a member of the conference shouted that some of the working men in Palestine whom he was seeking to help were no good. Another member sprang to his feet and demanded a withdrawal. There were cheers and counter-cheers, and shouts that the people of Palestine had been insulted.

Lord Rothschild, when he had succeeded with difficulty in restoring order, ruled that the member should apologise or withdraw from the Conference. An apology was made.

The following message was read from Mr. Lloyd George, dated Spa, July 17:

To Dr. Weizmann, Zionist Organization, London:—I send my heartiest congratulations to the first world congress of Zionists since the war on the restoration to the Jewish People of their National Home. I am confident that the Jewish people will display those qualities both of energy and determination and of tolerance, wisdom and consideration for their fellow citizens of Palestine, which are necessary to their success. If they do, I believe that the Jewish people will once more make a great and beneficent contribution to human progress.

Further speeches on the land policy followed, and the recom-

## POLICE BLUNDER IN WEST-END.

## BRIDE-TO-BE WRONGLY CONVICTED.

An appeal which led to the quashing of a conviction and all-round congratulations in court to a bride-elect was recorded recently at London Sessions.

Doris Millicent Abbott had been fined 40s. at Marlborough-street Police-court in May, for insulting behaviour in Regent-street.

It was now stated that the police were prepared to admit a mistake had been made. It was established that she herself had been molested, and was expostulating with the intruders when she was arrested. The prosecution wished to withdraw the charge, being convinced Miss Abbott was perfectly respectable and bore an unblemished character.

Mr. Hundy Jenkins, for Miss Abbott, told the Bench the young woman was about to be married and was anxious to leave the court without a stain on her character.

Mr. Roland Oliver said the prosecution would like to offer congratulations to the young woman.

Sir Robert Wallace:—And the Bench desire to join in the congratulations, and wish her every happiness.

Recommendations of the majority and minority reports were then put to the Conference, the minority resolution reading: "that the acquisition of land shall be vested exclusively in the Jewish National Fund, in order that it shall become the inalienable property of the Jewish people."

## A LOUD-VOICED AMERICAN.

Further disturbances followed the voting. The supporters of the minority report demanded a roll-call vote, which Lord Rothschild ruled out. Mr. Zuckerman, an American Labour delegate, a big man with a deep voice, persisted in shouting for the roll-call, and Lord Rothschild, after ineffectual efforts to silence the tumult, called out: "The meeting is closed," and walked off the platform.

It was announced from the platform that the Conference would be adjourned for ten minutes, until order was restored. In a few minutes Lord Rothschild returned, and announced that he had discovered that from the rules of the Conference a roll-call could be demanded, and that it would be taken.

The roll-call showed 133 in favour of the majority report, and 74 against. The minority supporters continued to be noisy. There was comment on the fact that several very wealthy people, including L. Zlatopolsky, a Kiev millionaire, and his daughter, voted for the nationalization amendment.

It was explained from the platform that those who voted against the minority report had voted only against a method of obtaining nationalization, and that the principle was accepted by all.

Lord Rothschild, having tolave Mr. Lipkay, America, took the chair, and before long there was renewed uproar through his permitting delegates to come on to the platform to explain why they voted as they did. The speakers were all accused, usually by several people at once, of making speeches and not explanations, and for half an hour the Memorial Hall was in an uproar.

Quiet was restored by an announcement by Dr. Klee that during the past week Dr. Israel Friedlander and Dr. B. Pantan had lost their lives while carrying out Jewish work in the Ukraine. The delegates stood while Dr. Klee referred to Dr. Friedlander's work.

The Conference then considered a resolution of the political committee, welcoming the San Remo declaration in the Turkish Peace Treaty and the acceptance by Great Britain of a mandate for Palestine; expressing conviction that the League of Nations would guarantee the Jewish rights already recognized by the Allied Powers; expressing the deep gratitude of the Jewish

## MARRIAGE AND BABY BOOM IN LONDON.

## BIRTH RATE BEATING ALL RECORDS.

London is stated by the County Medical Officer, Dr. W. H. Hamer, in his report for last year to be experiencing quite a marriage boom. The report shows:

More marriages than in any year on record except 1915. Births in closing weeks of 1919 and first quarter of this year exceeding all records.

Deaths 59,114, compared with 75,928 in 1919. Infantile mortality lowest ever known.

Dr. Hamer estimates that the population of the County of London last year was about 4,540,062, a similar figure to that of 1914. But of these 80,000 were still on active service. How, then he asks, is the scarcity of accommodation in London even early last year to be accounted for? The cessation of building operations during the war doubtless accounts for much of the scarcity, but part may be due to the increase in the number of marriages in London during the war, there being about 17,000 more in the four years 1915-18 than in 1911-14.

These marriages involved the creation of separate establishments, either immediately or as demobilisation proceeded, and at a time when no new accommodation was being provided. The high marriage rate of war time, he states, was still, with demobilisation, being maintained during 1919.

## EVERYBODY MARRYING.

The marriages in London in 1919 numbered 50,222, compared with 42,893 in 1918. More marriages were celebrated in London last year than in any previous year, with the exception of 1915. The marriage rate for 1919 was estimated at 22, compared with 19, 17, 19, and 26 in years back to 1915.

The births in London during 1919 numbered 82,525, compared with 70,976 in 1918, and a yearly average of 110,931 during the pre-war period of 1911-14. The birth rate was 18.2 per 1,000.

While in the first quarter the births were lower than in any quarter since the beginning of the war, in the closing weeks of 1919 births were being registered at a rate in excess of all previous records.

The increase has been maintained in 1920, and in the first quarter of the year 36,303 births were registered, giving an estimated birth rate 32 per 1,000.

The loss in births caused by the war up to the end of 1919 is estimated at 114,486.

The death rate in 1919 was 13.6 per 1,000, the deaths numbering 59,114, compared with 75,928 in 1918. The death rate among infants under one year was 85 per 1,000 births, a rate below any hitherto recorded in London, the lowest rate previously being 91 per 1,000 births in 1912.

## TEACHER'S RIGHT TO CANE.

The headmaster of an L.C.C. school in Stepney successfully appealed at London Sessions recently against a conviction for assaulting an eight-year old scholar. It was admitted that boys in a class which the master was teaching deliberately set up a humming to annoy him, and persisted after warnings. The boy who received the cane returned home with three weals on his body, but a doctor said the child would bruise easily, and he did not consider the punishment severe.

people to all the nations who had helped to bring about the present state of affairs, especially Great Britain.

A second resolution referring to the public and legal assurance so far given as the basis for the building up of a Jewish Palestine, expressed confidence that the negotiations which must still take place would lead to the full realization of the Zionist aims. The resolutions were passed with acclamation.

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 9th Sept. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 27th August, 1920.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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The above named Steamer having arrived, on Friday the 27th Aug. 1920, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Friday, the 3rd Sept., 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where same will be examined on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1920, at 11 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

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Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1920.

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A Quantity of Gent's Boots and Shoes.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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A Quantity of Wines and Spirits Comprising:

70 cases Brandy (qts.)

25 cases Bull Dog Scotch Whisky (qts.)

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On view from Tuesday the 31st. August.

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## A cartoon illustration by Phil Witte. On the right, a man in a dark suit, white shirt, and bowler hat is crouching down. He has a mustache and is looking towards a small boy on the left. He is holding a telephone receiver to his ear with his left hand. A speech bubble from him says, "ON, NO - I JUST WANTA SEE HOW MANY HAVE BEEN LOST TO-DAY - YOURS MAKES SIXTY-TWO!". The boy on the left is wearing a patterned shirt and shorts, and is holding a bottle and a glass. There are some lines of motion or sound around the boy's head. The background is simple, with some horizontal lines suggesting a ground surface. The cartoon is signed "Witte" in the bottom right corner.



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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

## DEATHS.

**STONHAM.**—At the Military Hospital, at 3.15 a.m. on August 27th, Lewis Edward, beloved and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Stonham. Aged 16 years. Funeral passes the Monument at 3.15 this evening.

**HANCOCK.**—At Falmouth, England, on 23rd August, 1920. Harriet Elizabeth Rider Hancock, wife of the late Alfred Hancock, formerly of Hongkong.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1920.

## BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

After many days and after many "explanations" it would now seem that Britain and Italy are going to join hands with France against Soviet Russia. No other interpretation can be put upon the very strongly-worded communique that has been issued from Lucerne over the signatures of Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti—a communique that very cleverly indicates the impossibility of Italy and Britain doing other than is now foreshadowed. What has caused this change of front is, apparently, one of the terms sought to be imposed by Russia upon Poland, and it will aid an understanding of the position if we quote Reuter's own phrasing of that condition:—"A crucial demand for the establishment of a militia of workers which shall be armed by the Russian and Ukrainian Governments." This has been interpreted by the two Premiers concerned in the issuing of the communique as being "an indirect method of organising a force to overthrow by violence the democratic Constitution of Poland and substituting therefor the despotism of a privileged few who may have absorbed the doctrines of Bolshevism." In other words, it all boils down to a genuine fear that Russia is determined to spread government by Soviets, and whilst she may give assurances that she will respect and not interfere with any other nation's form of government she is contemplating the propagation of the creed that the workers of the world shall rule.

In the long communique referred to, there is much argument and a deal of platitudes. Russia's demand is characterised as "an unwarranted infringement of the liberty, independence and self-respect of Poland." Reference is made to the pledges given to the British Government by M. Kamaneff and the imposition of such a condition as that objected to is described as a "gross breach of faith." Many other allegations are made and it is hard to find one word justifying the recent trust that Britain reposed in the Soviet's intentions. And in a peroration, pointing out the great need for a world-wide peace, the argument is made that such peace "is only obtainable on a basis of full recognition of the liberties of nations." With these latter sentiments no-one will disagree, but it is just as well to point out that at the first Minsk Conference the chief Russian representative stated that Poland had the right to determine her own form of Government and that Russia would respect her independence. It has been made to appear that Russia is now guilty of considerable double-dealing; that her word cannot be trusted, and that self-respecting nations find it "difficult, if not impossible" to negotiate with her. It practically amounts to a declaration of war; it certainly robs the Minsk Conference of any chance of fruitfulness. Poland is now in the ascendant, and the Russian armies are on the run. This fact must not be lost sight of in considering the new development. It has been accomplished without the active support of British arms and in that respect Mr. Lloyd George can face British Labourites with equanimity. It can be reasonably asked whether this latest communique is not in preparation of a concerted action by the Allies against Russia—a Russia that her two last friends, Italy and Britain, has now discredited. It would seem to be a case of the world's last ditch against her, for France and America are already in line in support of Poland and of her "independence."

And so we are back to the old position in which the older Governments of the world are emphatically opposed to what is known for want of a better name—Bolshevism. The negotiations for the resumption of trade can be counted as having been of no result; and it is possible that secret aid—if not open aid—will be accorded the Polish forces, not only in securing back their own territory but in a second war of invasion. The desire is for peace, but that desire spells war. How the people at Home will take this new decision will be interesting to see, and Labour's "Council of action" can reasonably be expected to make itself uncomfortably prominent. We are genuinely sorry that things have gone as they have. We had hoped that Britain's trust of the Soviet was justified and would bear the real fruits of peace, and that Russia would soon come back into the European family of nations, bent only upon the last work of reconstructing her stricken country. Europe is still in the melting pot, but all lovers of peace will join with in hoping that the final stages of this five-year-old drama are not removed.

## NOTES & COMMENTS.

### BUILDING LOANS.

The statement which the Colonial Secretary made to a *Telegraph* representative regarding the progress of the Government's scheme for advancing loans to those desirous of building houses contained much that could be commented upon. Summarised, it means that out of the million dollars specially set aside for the purpose, \$925,000 has already been allotted and that negotiations are going on regarding the lending of the balance. But the point which most people will be interested in is: Who are they who have received, or been promised, the huge sum mentioned, and who are likely to receive the balance of \$75,000? The Government policy, says Mr. Fletcher, has been to advance money to those prepared to build on a large scale. The idea underlying that policy is a sound one, because it is "houses and more houses" that the public wants. But what about the "small man," to whom reference is also made? The Colonial Secretary says he has not been disregarded, and then makes mention of applications for sites and building facilities which have been put forward "in somewhat indefinite terms," and speaks of the difficulties which have arisen regarding security for repayment. We can well understand that the Government cannot do more than advance a certain proportion of the actual building costs, and we can also appreciate the impossibility of lending money to people who have no security to offer. But we have heard of applications which have been made by people who would be quite willing to abide by the Government's terms but whose applications have either been turned down or not even replied to.

### "THE SMALL MAN" LEFT.

The last statement made in Council on the subject was that owing to great pressure of work in the Colonial Secretary's office no consideration had been given to applications in respect of private building. In the meantime it would appear that larger interests have secured most of the available money. What would be especially interesting in this connection is whether any (and if so, how many) grants have been made to individuals wishing to build houses for their own occupation. When the scheme was first put forward, it was understood that "the small man" would be considered. It was right that he should be, for there are people here who are tired of paying high rents and who would build for themselves if the Government would reasonably assist them. The lending of money to big corporations by the Government does not help these people, for the simple reason that the latitude allowed the landlords in calculating the capital outlay for which the rental percentage is fixed still permits high rents to be charged. It looks to us as though "the small man" has been left out in the cold, and that the Government grants are merely going to the wealthy—to him that hath shall be given.

### THE GOVERNMENT METHOD.

Mr. Fletcher's closing words are worth re-quoting. They are:—"The housing problem which has arisen since the war is not peculiar to this Colony and it is perhaps the case that the methods which are being adopted locally for its solution will not be less effective in their result than methods which are being tried in other places." We sincerely trust that he is right. The "perhaps" is duly noted. Incidentally, the problem has been with us rather longer than Mr. Fletcher suggests—the medical officers' report for last year speaks of "the demand for housing accommodation which has been a noticeable feature since 1912." But, passing that over, so far as actual accomplishment goes we cannot see that the Government has done very much. Of late it has loaned money to big concerns, true; but it could do much more if it chose, especially in the way of cheaper sites and abolition of absurd building restrictions which only add to the cost of construction. Mr. Severn once had an idea of actually building flats which were to have been let out at extremely low rentals compared with present standards. But that idea has been abandoned. We can imagine that had the Government utilised the million dollars set aside for

## DAY BY DAY.

### NO MAN CAN CLIMB BEYOND THE LIMITATIONS OF HIS OWN CHARACTER.—Mortley.

H. M. S. Ambrose and six submarines arrived here from the North yesterday.

One non-fatal British case of paratyphoid fever was notified yesterday.

Lieutenant Hake, R.N.R., Assistant Harbour Master, is, we understand, confirmed in his appointment.

The concession of free postage letters granted to soldiers serving overseas for the period of the war has now been withdrawn.

Mr. L. M. Whyte sends us a copy of the *Navy*, the official journal of the Navy League, and asks us to state that he will be pleased to enrol intending subscribers as members.

Suffering from the effects of her rash act, a Chinese female who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Harbour but was rescued was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Yip Hing is now in the custody of the Police on a charge of maliciously and severely wounding a Chinese woman in the head. She was, after the assault, removed to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

The Rev. A. du T. Pilber, Lib. of Durham University and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and Mr. D. Trafford, a trained certificated teacher, have been appointed Assistant Masters at the Diocesan Boys' School.

We hear that Captain A. S. Hooper, Wiltshire Regiment, is shortly leaving for Peking to take over command of the British Legation Guard in relief of Capt. P. S. L. Beaver, M. C., who has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army.

A tramcar accident which resulted in the death of an old Chinese was reported to the Police yesterday as having occurred at Des Voeux Road Central. The deceased endeavoured to jump off from the car whilst it was in motion, and the resulting fall brought about his death in Hospital shortly afterwards.

This morning whilst a boat-woman left her sampan to go to market, a thief took advantage of her absence to make off with the vessel. There was a hue and cry, and on taking the sampan past Lyemun Pass, possibly with a view to its sale in some remote Chinese village, the culprit was intercepted by Police Launch No. 4. Inspector Gordon brought the charge of larceny of the boat against the man at the Court this morning, and a sentence of four weeks' hard labour was inflicted.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement will contain two photographs taken at the wedding at the Peak Church of Mr. G. H. Elliott and Miss Pegden, as well as a picture of "D" Co. Wiltshire Battalion, the winners of the Regimental Cricket Shield. There will also be a photo of General Wu Pei-fu, who has figured prominently in the fighting in the North, a picture of the U. S. Marines on duty at the Peking Legation, and a photograph taken at a dinner given by Chinese residents in San Francisco to Mr. Crane, the U. S. Minister to China.

For the theft of a quantity of copper and lead, a Chinese coolie in the employ of the Hongkong Electric Company was charged at the instance of Mr. H. W. Petley at the Police Court before Mr. N. L. Smith. The man was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour, and Mr. Petley consulted his Worship on the disposal of his wages, which amounted to some \$13. The Magistrate said he could not deal with the matter, and was informed by Inspector Davitt that the Police could not interfere with the man's wages, which could be paid on his release from prison.

loans by erecting suitable houses or bungalows, letting "at a reasonably cheap rental," "the small man" would have been rather more overjoyed than he is to find that most of this public money has gone into the pockets of the already-rich.

## CHINA SQUADRON.

### FLEET SPORTS AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

A brilliant and very successful season of rowing, football etc., has just drawn to a close at Wei-hai-wei, the Regatta in particular being one of the finest ever witnessed.

The Chafco Cup, also the All-comers Cup, and several other first class prizes went to H.M.S. Alacrity, the Hawkins getting a goodly share and second prizes. But the main and most coveted cups and prizes were all won by the Alacrity, and Fleetman in general were all glad of the little West Country ship's successes.

The football this season has been of a splendid type, and some very fine exhibition matches have been witnessed. Someone asked me one evening:—"How about picking a Navy eleven for the Hongkong League this coming season?" Well I candidly would not like to have the job on my hands, or even to be one of the Committee, as the play from all the ships and individual players is most exceptional.

Since the Fleet left Hongkong, several additions have come along, with the Cairo, Colombo, Titania, the sloops and the Curlew. All these ships having some very fine footballers. The Ambrose started at Wei-hai-wei with one Depot team, and played brilliantly in all their friendly matches, beating the Carlisle 2-1, and 3-1, and the Hawkins 2-1, 3-1 and losing 2-1, as well as beating Titania 1-0 and Curlew 3-0.

When the draws were announced for the Wei-hai-wei Challenge Shield, it was found that all the large ships had drawn a small ship each for their first round, and the Ambrose, Alacrity, Cairo and Bluebell a bye. The result of the first round was as follows:—Hawkins beat the Marazion 6-0, Carlisle had a win owing to the Hollyhock being away. Titania beat the Colombo on the replay 2-0, these two games being the finest seen for a long time. Curlew drew with the Island Guard and on the replay, Island Guard gave them the match, refusing to play. In the second round, the Ambrose played the Alacrity, but after the Ambrose were leading one to nil at half time, the Alacrity gave in owing to their Captain, Toms, getting sunstroke and having to be taken to hospital. The Hawkins then met the Titania. This created another surprise, the Titania beating the Hawkins in the last minute of the game—1-0.

The Carlisle easily disposed of the Curlew winning by 3-0. The Cairo had to play the Bluebell, this small ship putting up a brilliant fight, drawing at full time—one each. Extra time was played, the Cairo winning 3-1. This then left the Ambrose and Cairo, Carlisle and Titania for the semi-finals. All odds were on the Ambrose and Titania for the final, and if I had been a betting man, I should have, like a good few more, had a 10 dollar bill on the Ambrose taking the Shield. But it was ever thus in Cup-tie football. One team which been winning everything and fancies it has a green thing on; the other team, which has not one win, starts to train and mean to win by sheer football and pluck—and it comes off. The Ambrose and Cairo match was played on the Sunday, the result being a drawn game, although extra time was played. The replay was played at 7 a.m. on the following Tuesday, and the Cairo beat the Ambrose 2-0. They really deserved their win. The Titania and Carlisle match was another fiasco, everybody expecting the Titania to win easily, but we who have had the pleasure of seeing the Carlisle play in Hongkong know what they can do, and they did it, beating the Titania 1-0. Then the final, the Carlisle losing after a replay with the Cairo by 1-0. I sympathise with the Carlisle after losing several of their best players, as I should have liked to have seen them win the shield, especially after the splendid football in the U.S. League and winning that shield.

Still I am glad to think that it was won by a West Country ship, which keeps up the traditions of the China Station—that the Duff's can win the best Regatta prizes and also the best football cups etc. So we are looking forward to some fine games at the Valley this coming season.

JACK TAR.

### \$500,000 FOR DUKE'S ESTATE.

Sale of the Duke of Rutland's Haddon Estate has up to date realised over \$500,000.

## KOWLOON NOTES.

### (BY "THE FERRYMAN.")

The "man in blue" gave the Kowloon bowlers a nasty shock last week, when the latter only just scraped through to victory by one solitary point. Still, a win's a win, no matter by what margin it is secured; and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club has yet to encounter defeat in the League. More power to their elbows!

Poor old K.C.C. had to go down before Taifoo, the latter getting their revenge for an earlier defeat without any difficulty. From what I can hear, the K.C.C. bowlers were thinking more about that little dinner to "Jimmy" Jack than they were about bowling, though, strange to say, some of them were a trifle late in putting in an appearance at the Palace. Still, it's a long way from Happy Valley to Kowloon, and many "rests" are necessary before the journey's completed.

The Kowloon Residents' Association has made an excellent choice in appointing Captain Wheeler as Vice President. He's a very level-headed, practical man who takes a very keen interest in Kowloon affairs. What is more, he is most popular amongst all who enjoy his friendship. With such a good man as No. 2, the Association should continue to serve the community's interests with benefit to all concerned.

It looks as though a start has been made to give Kowloon's railway station the fine platform coverings that were intended when the present station was built. Instead of the small and totally incongruous shelter that now spoils the effect, we are due to have substantial steel structures, with sun proof glass. I base my assumption that the work is being put forward, because I see that many big pieces of steel work are being collected on the waste ground adjacent to the line and that workmen are busy preparing what appears to me to be the foundation holes. I don't know whether any of my readers have seen the design of the completed station, but if the finished article will look like the drawing I have seen, then we Kowloonites shall be all the prouder of our terminus. Now what about that clock for the tower? "Dead-eyed Dick" is still dead-eyed and visitors look in vain for the time.

If any argument were required of the necessity of a hospital for Kowloon it can be found in one of the official medical reports just issued, which states that last year no fewer than 107 ambulance cases were removed from Kowloon to hospitals in Hongkong, 34 of these being Europeans. Happily, however, the Government now agrees that a hospital is needed in Kowloon, and we can only hope that the task of erecting it will begin without further delay.

Here are a couple of interesting items gleaned from official reports.—The cost of scavenging in Kowloon last year was \$16,391. The number of persons coming into the Colony by our railway last year was 354,699, those leaving by the same route being 344,716.

Kowloon Dock's swimming gala last Sunday was a very happy affair, and there should be no difficulty in making this an annual function. The Dock employees are fortunate in possessing the only bathing beach in Kowloon. Seeing that it is a peninsula, with so much sea frontage, it is rather an anomaly that Kowloon has no public bathing place. But the railway monopolises so much of the foreshore, and I suppose it's too late now to hope that Kowloon will one day be given what it is now denied.

I wonder how many people realise that next year Kowloon will celebrate its diamond jubilee as a British possession? Up to 1861, Kowloon had been held on lease, but in that year it was declared for ever British territory. The reference is, of course, to what is known as "Old Kowloon" or "Kowloon Point," for it was not until 1898 that Kowloon City and the New Territories came under British control.

The actual taking over of Old Kowloon occurred on January

## TO-DAY MISCELLANY.

That blessed word "charabanc" (the Anglicised form of the French char-a-banc), which made its appearance as a plural at each end and then opens up a new vista of pronunciation. Before we have quite done on the respective merits of "charabanking" and "charabanc-ing" we are invited to consider how far the plural charabanc may be Anglicised on the tongue. A simple solution is to call it creatures motor coaches.

One of our new and convenient words, "straphanger," will soon be obsolete on one of the London "tubes," for the Piccadilly line is introducing a grid of horizontal and vertical bars for the comfort of passengers unable to find seats. So arises a new problem—what shall we call the passengers who stand? Will the "straphanger" become a "barman," or a "barmaid," or, since the proposed system of bars reminds one of the monkey-house at the Zoo, will he be nicknamed the "cage-clinger"? And what an opportunity for kind-hearted folk, who succeed in getting seats, to carry bags of buns and nuts for the cheer of those who must cling to the bars.

In the opinion of cigar merchants Mr. Chamberlain's expectation of an increased revenue of \$500,000 from the super-tax on cigars is likely to be disappointed. There are big stocks in the hands of the retailers, who have a difficulty in disposing of them even at pre-Budget prices. The explanation is that the new poor can no longer afford to smoke cigars at £3 a hundred, while the new rich patronise the most expensive brands. Corroboration of the falling off in the demand for cigars is found in the Board of Trade returns. In May, when 110,309lb. of cigars were imported, only 4,571lb. were entered for home consumption, i.e. delivered on payment of duty. Last month 124,261lb. were imported, and 6,279lb. were entered for home consumption. In the normal June of 1913, when 126,518lb. were imported, 79,731lb. were entered for home consumption.

If the French Government decide, as has been suggested, to remove the ban on French Royalties, which has made exiles of Bourbons and Bonapartes alike, there will be at least a score of Princes, representing three dynasties, free to take up residence on French soil again. Foremost among them will be Prince Victor Napoleon who with his Belgian wife, Princess Clementine, represented the House of Bonaparte at the funeral of the Empress Eugenie. Prince Victor, who has made his home in Brussels for many years, has a six-year-old son and eight-year-old daughter. His brother Prince Louis Napoleon, was formerly an officer in the Russian army. Of the Bourbon exiles the best known is the Duke of Orleans, who was born at Twickenham 51 years ago, and who until recent years spent most of his life in England. But there are also cadets of the older branch of the Bourbons, kinsmen of the famous Don Jaime of Madrid, as well as of the ducal houses of Guise, Chartres, Montpensier, Nemours, five Princes of the Orleans-Braganza family, and one of the Joinville family.

19th, 1861, when, pursuant to orders, the various troops in the Colony crossed over to the mainland and the ceremony was performed in the presence of a large gathering, including Lord Elgin and the then Governor (Sir Hercules Robinson). The Proclamation of transfer was read and Lord Elgin was handed by four Chinese mandarins some earth on a piece of paper, as a sign of the transfer of the territory. The Royal Standard was then hoisted amidst cheers and salutes were fired from Kowloon, Scots' Cutters and the ships in harbour.

It would be a happy idea if the diamond jubilee could be celebrated in some fitting manner next year. There is now ample time to make the necessary arrangements, and, as the time of year (January) would be in every way suitable for an outdoor function, it should be possible to arrange a really attractive programme.



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Barnon, Mr. A. R. Chel, Mrs. V. V.  
Brown, Mr. R. H. Bonsey, Mr. H.  
and Mrs. D. M. Biggar, Mr. H.  
Conception, Mr. and Mrs. Chir-  
man, Mr. H. R. Chisholm, Mr. and  
Mrs. I. G. Cohn, Mr. E. D.  
Cromortie, Mr. J. J. Cunningham,  
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Conrow, Mrs.  
H. Dinger and two children, Miss  
L. Dinger, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. X.  
Danenberg, Captain T. Donaldson,  
Mr. Ellyson, Mr. Fleming, Mr. L.  
Frailo, Mr. M. Gonzalez, Mr. F.  
Gonzalez, Miss B. M. Gots, Mr.  
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Gricken, Mr. F. W. Gaylor, Mr.  
U. S. Giles, Dr. P. Guoson, Miss  
E. Gonnarvos, Mrs. F. A. Grow  
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Humphreys, Mr. O. W. Hicks, Mrs.  
Hancock and two children, Mr. J.  
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Mr. Isles, Mr. K. A. Is-  
sacs, Mr. A. Jison, Mr. J. W.  
Jimmy, Mr. D. M. Kable, Mr. J.  
H. Knapport, Dr. and Mrs. Keith,  
Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Kahn, Mr. and  
Mrs. E. H. Liversidge, Miss B.  
Lee, Mrs. Lauritsen, Mr. and Mrs.  
K. Lindeman, Mrs. S. M. Loper  
and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Law-  
rance and son, Mr. MacDonald,  
Capt. H. S. McGrath, Mr. and  
Mrs. Moller, Mr. N. C. McLean, Mr.  
and Mrs. H. G. Matheson, Mr. and  
Mrs. Chan H. Mille, Mr. J. Mon-  
tillio, Mr. E. Montillo, Mr. and  
Mrs. J. H. Murphy, Mr. C. F. Martin,  
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Mr. H. Merchadesck, Mr. and Mrs.  
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and son, Miss E. Nelson, Mr. M. L.  
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Miss A. Rossario, Miss M. Rosa,  
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sinha and infant, Mrs. M. W. F.  
Shaffer, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Y. F.  
Soong, Mr. W. M. States, Mr. and  
Mrs. Slayter and two children,  
Miss L. Sullivan, Mr. J. W. Thomp-  
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SINN FEIN DEFIED.

**FIGHTING SPEECH BY SIR E. CARSON.**

Remarkable enthusiasm was the keynote of the huge Orange demonstration held recently at Finaghy, near Belfast.

Sir Edward Carson, in moving a resolution appealing to the Government to "deal resolutely with the cruel and treacherous warfare being carried on in Ireland," said the situation was a most serious one.

Dealing with the year's work, Sir Edward said that in twelve months Ulster had added 30,000 Orangemen to her ranks. London, he said, did not know Ireland as well as either Canada or Australia, and he was pained to say that he had never known Ireland to be in a worse condition, although, curiously enough, he had never known her to be in such a prosperous condition.

"A BRITISH DISGRACE."

In the South and West there was a hotbed of crime and assassination. It was a disgrace to the great British Government, just emerged from the greatest war, that their fellow-subjects could hardly go outside their doors, that police were being sacrificed, and no one brought to justice. (Cries of "Shame.")

How long was this to go on? They knew that the real battlefield in relation to the Sinn Fein must be Ulster. The Sinn Fein ambition was to penetrate into Ulster after having taken possession of a great part of Ireland. They had every kind of insidious methods and organisations. Sometimes it was the Church. That did not make much way in Ulster.

The most insidious method was by tacking on the Sinn Fein and Irish Republican question to the Labour question. Those who posed as friends of Labour cared no more for Labour than did the man in the moon. The nature of their propaganda was to disunite Ulster.

Their duty was absolutely clear—to band down from the time of the Battle of the Boyne and the Siege of Derry—they might have another siege before long—their great traditions and privileges. Ulster would tolerate no Sinn Fein methods, and they said to the Government—

PROTECT ULSTER.

"Your duty is to protect Ulster from any interference by Sinn Fein. If you want help we are prepared to help you, but if having offered you our help, you are yourselves unable to protect us from the machinations of Sinn Fein, then we will take the matter into our own hands, and reorganise, notwithstanding all consequences, the Ulster Volunteers, who sent you such splendid help to maintain our Empire."

The one thing we shall not submit to is to be left helpless and hopeless in face of our enemies. In the last resort we will rely on ourselves. (Cheers.) These were not mere words. He did not want to be prosecuted; he did not want to go to prison; but he would rather go to jail and die there than submit for a moment to the tyranny of Sinn Fein. He had heard more nonsense talked about the Home Rule Bill than ever at a Punch and Judy show. (Laughter.) There was much talk about unity. Ulster did not stand as an obstacle to unity.

**MURDERERS TO THE SCAFFOLD.**

When the South and West were prepared to throw in their lot with the Empire as loyal subjects, let them tell them so not as lip service, but from their hearts, knowing that the Empire had spread civilisation in a way never known before throughout the vast regions of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Let them shake hands and they would solve the Irish question.

The North and South were not drifting away but were driven apart. Every murder in the South and West drove a wedge between North and South which would take years to be pulled out.

Every policeman they killed was a nail in the coffin of unity, and he told them from that vast concourse that never would they enter in negotiations until they had swept away the bloodstains from the ground these men had trod, and until they had of their own volition, brought to the scaffold the men who were having their country through the world repudiated as a country of criminals and assassins. Only when they had ideals of liberty such as they knew and loved could there be an advance toward unity.

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

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CAN GERMANY PAY?

**A TRAVELLER'S OPINION.**

Yes, she can. But if the Allies are to get a thing out of her by way of reparation they will have to be quick about it, for Germany is fast putting her money into industrial schemes for the recapture of the world trade.

This is the opinion of Mr. Herbert Kaufmann, one of the most widely known of American journalists, who has been travelling extensively on the Continent. If, he writes, in a long letter to the *Times*, Germany is threatened by Bolshevism and despair, the ominous signs were signally lacking in the region from which I have just returned.

If Germany is incapable of preserving law and order, without the maintenance of great bodies of armed men, the disaffected multitude offered as excuse for a gradual reduction of military forces are concentrated beyond the area of my observations.

While German's efforts have been bickering, dicker, fessing, baggling, and playing for time across the border, her people are making roads, repairing telegraphs, and telephone systems, building houses, pushing production, and cultivating every inch of arable ground with an intensity that betokens unbroken moral and undeterred resolve.

Given many more months of grace and the shrewd Teuton will have much of his indemnity money securely and irreparably invested in concrete houses, highways, rails, and ballast.

Germany is suffering from shortages, but so is all civilisation. The mark has woefully depreciated but not beyond the recuperative capacity of such an efficient people.

If defeat and the penalties imposed by the Allies have soured the German character and offered a fertile surface for Bolshevism, the German has suddenly become pastmaster in the art of dissimulation, and there are the merriest lot of anarchists I have ever met.

Nowhere did I encounter any appreciation of the outer world's attitude toward the German. They feel certain that once the details of settlement have been arranged we shall severally welcome them back to the fold and afford them all past opportunities to prosper in our midst.

But there is no servility, no cringing, a strange dignity rather and well-measured courtesy, as befits a people satisfied as to their status and worth.

In Karlsruhe police headquarters one afternoon several prisoners were brought in and ordered to "find work, it being explained to me that idlers are no longer permitted.

Toms, Germany appeared alive, vital, and prosperous—neither repentant nor regretful. She is wasting no time in delusions or daydreams. Her head is clear and soundly set upon her shoulders. Neither her aspect nor her activities support the veiled threats and unctuous pleas presented at Spa.

My personal opinion is that she can pay her obligations without undue difficulty. My hope is that she will be made to pay in full. Defeat has not broken her spirit, and I do not think it has altered her character.

If any nation in Europe must put up with hardships and inefficiencies, Germany deserves to be that Power. But Germany is rapidly making herself efficient

FEWER NONCONFORMISTS.

**WHAT ARE THE REASONS?**

A "continued decline" in the membership of the United Methodist Church is reported, the total reduction being 9,760 in the ten years since the union was made. A similar decline has been noticed throughout the Free Churches, and its reasons were discussed recently in an interview with a representative of *The Observer*, by the Rev. Thomas Nightingale, who has succeeded Dr. Meyer as general secretary of the National Free Church Council.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that there has been a decline in the membership of our churches, and a corresponding decline in the attendance at public worship. Generally there is a feeling of disappointment that after all the nation has suffered in the last five or six years there do not seem to be these signs of a moral awakening to the real things of life which one would naturally have expected."

"Of course it should be noted that tens of thousands of men who perished in the war went from our churches. This has meant an inevitable and a serious decline in membership and attendance. But there are other reasons for the falling off. In the first place many of the men who have come back have not yet been able to adapt themselves to the normal condition of life. Gradually these men are returning to our churches, but it seems as though we shall have to give them time in order to secure that balance which is necessary to fit in with the old conditions out of which they were so swiftly taken and introduced to a life that was so far removed from that to which they had been accustomed."

"In the second place, never were there so many facilities for indulgence in pleasure as at the present moment. Bit by bit we are losing the sanctity of the Sabbath. These facilities not only obtain on week-days but also on Sundays, and the attractions lure many of our young people from public worship."

"There is still another reason. Increase of wages, which, of course, nobody deplores, offers our people opportunities of tasting what are called the pleasures of life, many of which are incompatible with spiritual aspiration. Many of these young people have yet to learn how to spend their money wisely."

"In addition to all these reasons for the decline, there are also two other factors of importance. First there is the general unsettlement in the industrial and economic world, and then one cannot help feeling that the people of this country seem to have got in the grip of materialism which obscures spiritual vision and tends to under-value the necessity and permanence of moral values. I believe, however, that before long England will swing back to the things which our common Christianity stands for, and without which no nation can either succeed or long endure."

with the funds that France and England and Belgium must have to be competent, comfortable, habitable commonwealths again.

If the Allies permit much further dallying they will find the money they seek planted in the fields, sealed in walls, nailed to railroad sleepers, stretched on poles, cannily invested beyond reclamation in the wherewithals to reconquer world trade—possibly more.

NOTICES.

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|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
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| Empress of Asia   | Sept. 23      | Oct. 11       |
| Empress of Russia | Oct. 21       | Nov. 8        |
| Monteagle         | Oct. 26       | Nov. 19       |
| Empress of Japan  | Nov. 9        | Nov. 30       |
| Empress of Asia   | Nov. 18       | Dec. 6        |
| Empress of Russia | Dec. 15       | Jan. 3        |
| Monteagle         | Dec. 31       | Jan. 24       |

Passengers to Europe are advised to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Freight conditions on the Atlantic are as collected as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable to all agents in Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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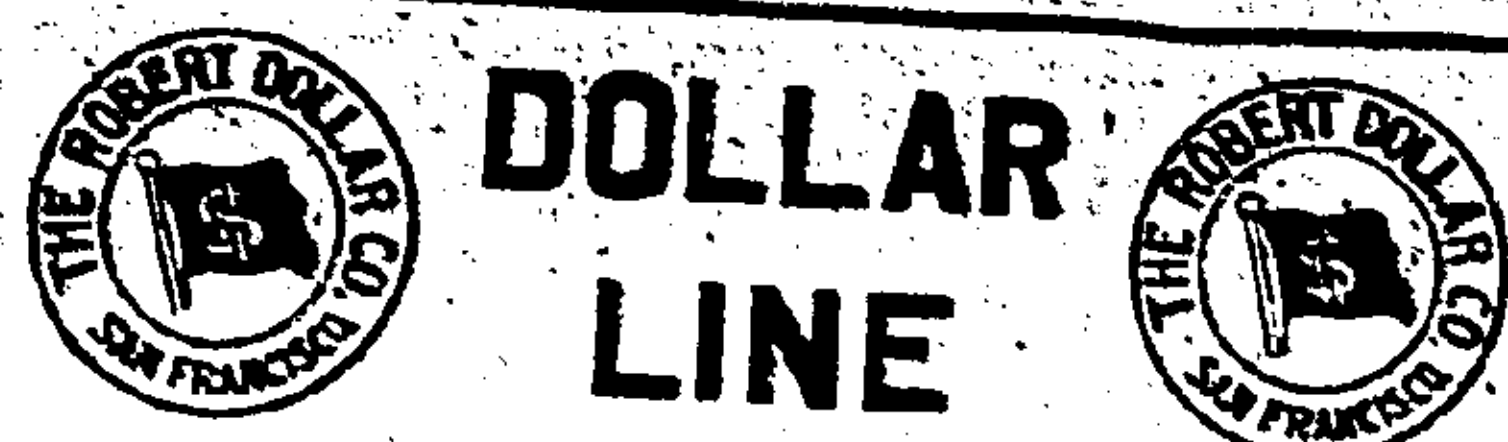
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| STEAMERS          | SAILING DATE |
|-------------------|--------------|
| "GRACE DOLLAR"    | AUG. 27TH.   |
| "MELVILLE DOLLAR" | SEPT. 17TH.  |
| "HAROLD DOLLAR"   | OCT. 9TH.    |

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SAILING DATES.

| EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.   | DATE    |
|------------------------|---------|
| Grace D. R. D. Co.     | Aug. 27 |
| Coast. P. S. Co.       | Aug. 27 |
| Wils. C. M. Co.        | Aug. 27 |
| Kingchow B. L.         | Aug. 27 |
| C. of Spokane P. & O.  | Aug. 27 |
| West Iron S. & D.      | Aug. 27 |
| Kanagawa M. N. Y. K.   | Aug. 27 |
| W. Caddoa P. S. Co.    | Aug. 27 |
| Tottori M. N. Y. K.    | Aug. 27 |
| Toba J. C. J. L.       | Aug. 27 |
| Protasilus B. & S.     | Aug. 27 |
| Borneo M. O. S. K.     | Aug. 27 |
| Bombay M. N. Y. K.     | Aug. 27 |
| Japan C. & O.          | Aug. 27 |
| Egmont C. D. & Co.     | Aug. 27 |
| Shinyo M. T. K. K.     | Aug. 27 |
| Talithyus B. & S.      | Aug. 27 |
| Alps M. O. S. K.       | Aug. 27 |
| Delight F. W. Co.      | Aug. 27 |
| Chicago M. O. S. K.    | Aug. 27 |
| Wawala M. P. S. Co.    | Aug. 27 |
| Kaga M. N. Y. K.       | Aug. 27 |
| Kansas B. L.           | Aug. 27 |
| Birmingham C. B. L.    | Aug. 27 |
| Fushimi M. N. Y. K.    | Aug. 27 |
| Jeypore P. & O.        | Aug. 27 |
| Egmont C. D. N. Co.    | Aug. 27 |
| Brave Coeur S. & D.    | Aug. 27 |
| Vinita L. A. Co.       | Aug. 27 |
| Easterting P. S. Co.   | Aug. 27 |
| Cape May P. S. Co.     | Aug. 27 |
| Montague P. S. Co.     | Aug. 27 |
| Deuel S. & D.          | Aug. 27 |
| Melville D. R. D. Co.  | Aug. 27 |
| Khiva P. & O.          | Aug. 27 |
| Yokohama N. Y. K.      | Aug. 27 |
| Surabi B. L.           | Aug. 27 |
| C of Dunkirk B. L.     | Aug. 27 |
| Mentor B. & S.         | Aug. 27 |
| Kanawna P. & O.        | Aug. 27 |
| Tanyo M. N. Y. K.      | Aug. 27 |
| West Hindustan S. & D. | Aug. 27 |
| Atlas M. O. S. K.      | Aug. 27 |
| Changsha B. & S.       | Aug. 27 |
| Arabia M. O. S. K.     | Aug. 27 |

| JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC. | DATE    |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Luzon M. O. S. K.        | Aug. 27 |
| Suiyang B. & S.          | Aug. 27 |
| Yuenang J. M. Co.        | Aug. 27 |
| Siam M. O. S. K.         | Aug. 27 |
| Tatomi M. N. Y. K.       | Aug. 27 |
| Teian B. & S.            | Aug. 27 |
| Tippas J. C. J. L.       | Aug. 27 |
| Easton P. & O.           | Aug. 27 |
| Hopsang J. M. Co.        | Aug. 27 |
| Taming B. & S.           | Aug. 27 |
| Tangshing J. M. Co.      | Aug. 27 |
| Samarang M. D. & Co.     | Aug. 27 |
| Haiching D. L. Co.       | Aug. 27 |
| Chekiang B. & S.         | Aug. 27 |
| Luchow B. & S.           | Aug. 27 |
| Ceylon M. N. Y. K.       | Aug. 27 |
| Cheongshing J. M. Co.    | Aug. 27 |
| G. Apar P. & O.          | Aug. 27 |
| Lokrang J. M. Co.        | Aug. 27 |
| L. Gilpen P. M. Co.      | Aug. 27 |
| Kueichow B. & S.         | Aug. 27 |
| Fookang J. M. Co.        | Aug. 27 |
| Shisen M. O. S. K.       | Aug. 27 |
| Sinkiang B. & S.         | Aug. 27 |
| Fookshing J. M. Co.      | Aug. 27 |
| Haibong J. M. Co.        | Aug. 27 |
| Yingchow B. & S.         | Aug. 27 |
| Insbruck D. & Co.        | Aug. 27 |
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| Tjisondari J. C. J. L.   | Aug. 27 |
| Kanawna P. & O.          | Aug. 27 |
| Mishima M. N. Y. K.      | Aug. 27 |
| Namsang J. M. Co.        | Aug. 27 |
| Sosho M. O. S. K.        | Aug. 27 |
| Riojun M. D. & Co.       | Aug. 27 |
| Tibodas J. C. J. L.      | Aug. 27 |
| Tibodas J. C. J. L.      | Aug. 27 |
| Taian M. N. Y. K.        | Aug. 27 |
| Borneo M. D. & Co.       | Aug. 27 |
| Nikko M. N. Y. K.        | Aug. 27 |
| Timanook J. C. J. L.     | Aug. 27 |
| Kinkiang B. & S.         | Aug. 27 |
| Yotorofu M. N. Y. K.     | Aug. 27 |



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| KOREA MARU   | 20,000 | Sept. 30th.     |
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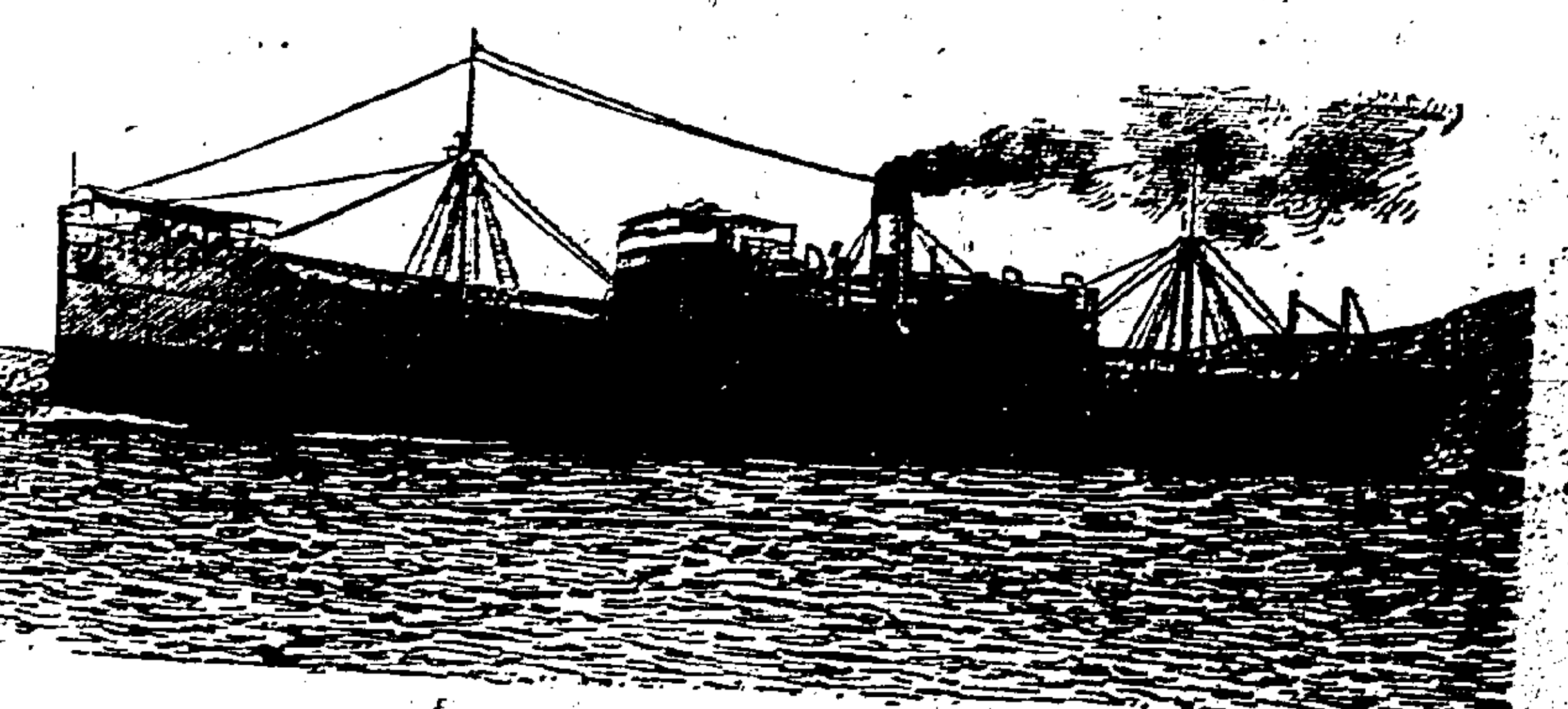
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|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
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| S.S. WEST HIXTON | Oct. 7   | S.S. WEST HIXTON | Oct. 10  |

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|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| KHIVA   | 9,000 | 17th Sept.            | Marseilles, London and Antwerp. |
| JEYPORE | 5,200 | 11th Sept.            |                                 |
| NANKIN  | 6,900 | 6th Oct.              |                                 |

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.    | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                |
|---------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| JAPAN   | 6,100 | 5th Sept.             | Straits, Rangoon & Ceylon. |
| KASHGAR | 8,900 | 26th Oct.             | Straits, Rangoon & Ceylon. |

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.    | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                                                                    |
|---------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| KANOWNA | 7,000 | 25th Sept.            | Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. |

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

| S.S.    | Tons  | From Hongkong (about) | Destination       |
|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| DILWARA | 4,600 | 1st Sept. noon        | Shanghai.         |
| APCAR   | 7,000 | 1st Sept.             | Shanghai & Japan. |
| KANOWNA | 7,000 | 7th Sept.             | Kobe only.        |
| NANKIN  | 6,900 | 8th Sept.             | Shanghai & Japan. |
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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

**SEATTLE & VICTORIA** via Kure, Manila, Sui & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.  
**PUSHIMI MARU** (Ogongong Manila) Sat. 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
**KATORI MARU** (Ogongong Manila) Thurs. 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
**TAJIMA MARU** (Ogongong Manila) Friday, 8th Oct. at 11 a.m.  
**LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.  
**KAGA MARU** Thurs. 9th Sept. at noon.  
**YOKOHAMA MARU** Friday, 17th Sept. at noon.  
**HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.  
**MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL** via Suez, Ceylon, Suez & Port Said. End of September.  
**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE** via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.  
**TANGO MARU** Wednesday, 22nd Sept. at 11 a.m.  
**NOKEO MARU** Wednesday, 30th Oct. at 11 a.m.  
**NEW YORK** via Suez Canal.  
**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS** via Suez, Rangoon, Calcutta & Cape.  
**BOMBAY & COLOMBO** via Singapore.  
**TAJAN MARU** Wednesday, 15th September.  
**CALCUTTA & RANGOON** via Singapore & Penang.  
**CEYLON MARU** Tuesday, 31st August.  
**BOMBAY MARU** Saturday, 4th September.  
**JAPAN PORTS**—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.  
**NIKEO MARU** Saturday, 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**  
**TOTOMI MARU** Saturday, 28th Aug.  
**YOSHIOBU MARU** Tuesday, 31st Aug.  
**MISHIMA MARU** Tuesday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, S. YASUDA, Manager. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer    | From   | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | To        |
|------------|--------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Tikini     | Amoy   | 1st Sept.            | 6th Sept.              | Java.     |
| Tiboda     | Java   | 9th Sept.            | 14th Sept.             | Shanghai. |
| Tijmanoeck | Java   | 13th Sept.           | 18th Sept.             | Yokohama. |
| Tijleboet  | Japan  | 12th Sept.           | 14th Sept.             | Java.     |
| Bengalis   | Manila | 14th Sept.           | 17th Sept.             | Java.     |

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

| Steamer  | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | To             |
|----------|------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Tjondani | Java | 27th Aug.            | 14th Sept.             | San Francisco. |

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn. York Buildings.

Phone No. 1574.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 25th September.  
**BUENOS AIRES**—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.  
**"CHICAGO MARU"** Thursday, 9th September.  
**"CANDA MARU"** 2nd November.  
**BOMBAY & COLOMBO**—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
**"LUZON MARU"** Saturday, 28th Aug.  
**"SIAM MARU"** Saturday, 28th Aug.  
**SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE**—Regular Monthly Service.  
**"SHISEN MARU"** Thursday, 2nd Sept.  
**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE**—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.  
**"KUNAMI MARU"** Friday, 25th Sept.  
**VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA**—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.  
**"ARABA MARU"** Monday, 27th Sept.  
**NEW YORK**—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.  
**"HONOLULU MARU"** Thursday, 9th Sept.  
**JAPAN PORTS**—Mojik, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.  
**"MADRAS MARU"** Monday, 30th Aug.  
**NEW ORLEANS LINE.**  
**"ADNEU MARU"** Thursday, 2nd Sept.  
**KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY**—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.  
**"AMAKUSA MARU"** Friday, 27th Aug.  
**TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY.** Thursday, 9th September.  
**"SUSHI MARU"** For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.  
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

# AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Steamer  | Arrives Hongkong from Australia | Leaves Hongkong for Australia |
|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CHANGSHA | 21st Sept.                      | 27th Sept.                    |

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire. Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

| For    | Steamer  | Sailing    |
|--------|----------|------------|
| LONDON | "KANSAS" | 10th Sept. |
| LONDON | "SWAZI"  | 20th Sept. |

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice. THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

## DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

## S.S. "ECREMONT CASTLE"

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Sailing on or about 5th September.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 2nd September.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports, via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 5th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO M." sailing on or about 16th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 10th Oct.

For JAPAN, S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 31st Aug.

S.S. "RIOJUN M." sailing on or about 14th Sept.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## COASTAL SHIPPING.

# INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Destination                        | Steamer                      | Sailing |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| SHANGHAI via Swatow, Hopsang       | Sun., 29th Aug. at d'light.  |         |
| TIENSIN via Chefoo, Cheongshing    | Wed., 1st Sept. at 8 a.m.    |         |
| HAIPHONG via Hoibow, Lotsang       | Wed., 1st Sept. at 8 a.m.    |         |
| STRAITS & Java via Amoy, Fookshing | Thur., 2nd Sept. at d'light. |         |
| KOBE                               | Thur., 2nd Sept. at 5 p.m.   |         |
| STRAITS & Calcutta                 | Thur., 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.   |         |

**CALCUTTA LINE**—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan. occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

**HAIPHONG LINE**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

**BORNEO LINE**—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

**TIENSIN LINE**—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

## CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on 6th Sept., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORTSWETENHAM & MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

# C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                   | Steamers | To Sail              |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO   | Tsun     | 23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.  |
| MANILA & ILOILO       | Kiukiang | 30th Aug. at 10 p.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Taming   | 31st Aug. at 10 a.m. |
| AMOI & SHANGHAI       | Chekiang | 31st Aug. at 10 a.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK      | Luchow   | 31st Aug. at noon.   |
| SHANGHAI              | Sinkiang | 2nd Sept. at noon.   |
| WUW (FOO) & TIENSIN   | Kueichow | 3rd Sept. at 3 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO   | Yingchow | 4th Sept. at 4 p.m.  |

**SHANGHAI LINE**—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amply fitted with Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao, weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

**BANGKOK LINE**—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'row.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong Aug. 27, 1920.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steaming | Captain        | Leaving                    |
|----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Hailong  | A. H. Stewart  | FRI., 27th Aug. at 2 p.m.  |
| Hailong  | J. S. Thomson  | TUES., 31st Aug. at 2 p.m. |
| Hailong  | W. C. Passmore | FRI., 3rd Sept. at 2 p.m.  |

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

## PACIFIC SHIPPING.

# NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

## AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

| Sailings from Hongkong | via Suez | 23rd Aug.  |
|------------------------|----------|------------|
| "KINGHOW"              | via Suez | 10th Sept. |
| "BIRMINGHAM CITY"      | via Suez | 30th Sept. |
| "CITY OF DUNKER"       | via Suez | 1st Oct.   |
| "AJAX"                 | via Suez |            |

Calling also at Boston. Steamers proceed via Suez Canal, Panama Canal, or other option. Subject to change without notice. For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG. HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKASA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 28th July and is expected here on the 12th Sept.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. KANSAS from New York is due to arrive on 28th August 1920.

The s.s. A J A X (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 31st July for Hongkong and is due here on 11th September.

The s.s. ANYO MARU arrived at Yokohama on the 8th instant and will leave on the 15th instant, being due at this port 27th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 7th August, and is expected here on the 16th Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YETOROFU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 13th August and is expected here on the 30th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CEYLON M. (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Yokohama, Nagoya and Moji on the 14th August and is expected here on the 28th August.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. KANSAS, from New York, due to arrive on 2nd Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 20th August and is expected here on the 27th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. FUSHIMI M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila on the 22nd August and is expected here on the 3rd Sept.

The s.s. NINGCHOW (Blue Funnel Line) left Kuchinozu on 25th inst. for New York via Hongkong. Vessel is due here on 29th inst. and will sail, as above, on 30th inst. at p.m.

The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.S.B. LAKE ONAWA, (Coast Service) left Saigon on August 25th and is due in Hongkong August 30th.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR (New York Line) left New York on July 12th, and is due in Hongkong September 25th.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. MELVILLE DOLLAR, left Vancouver on August 12th and is due in Hongkong Sept. 15th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CEYLON M. (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 25th August and is expected here on the 30th Aug.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 21st Aug. and is expected here on the 29th September.

## THE AVERAGE BOY'S AMBITION.

20 APPLICANTS FOR EVERY MECHANIC'S JOB.

"The average London school-boy of 14 wants to be an engineer, while his sister's wish, generally, is to be a clerk. Unfortunately, there are at least 20 applications for every vacancy for a boy mechanic, and there is very little demand for girl clerks."

These observations were made to a Daily News representative by the secretary of the Juvenile Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Labour, the department which works in co-operation with the L.O.C. and its teachers in finding work for the boys and girls who go into industry on leaving school at the age of 14.

The children who leave the London elementary schools to-day, having reached the school leaving age of 14, number 25,000. At this time of the year, some difficulty is found in placing them all satisfactorily. Great efforts are being made, the secretary added, to persuade the girls to enter domestic service, where there is practically an unlimited demand for them, but the girls are very reluctant to do so.

Employers are asking for boy clerks now instead of girls, and owing to this and the fact that there are not so many vacancies in the dressmaking trade as there were, it is possible that more girls may soon be forced to enter domestic service. None of the children who leave school to-day, or on Oct. 27—the next school-leaving date for scholars who have reached their fourteenth birthday—will be required to attend the continuation schools, which will be opened in London on January next, but those who leave in December will have to attend the continuation schools until they are 16 years of age.



# TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



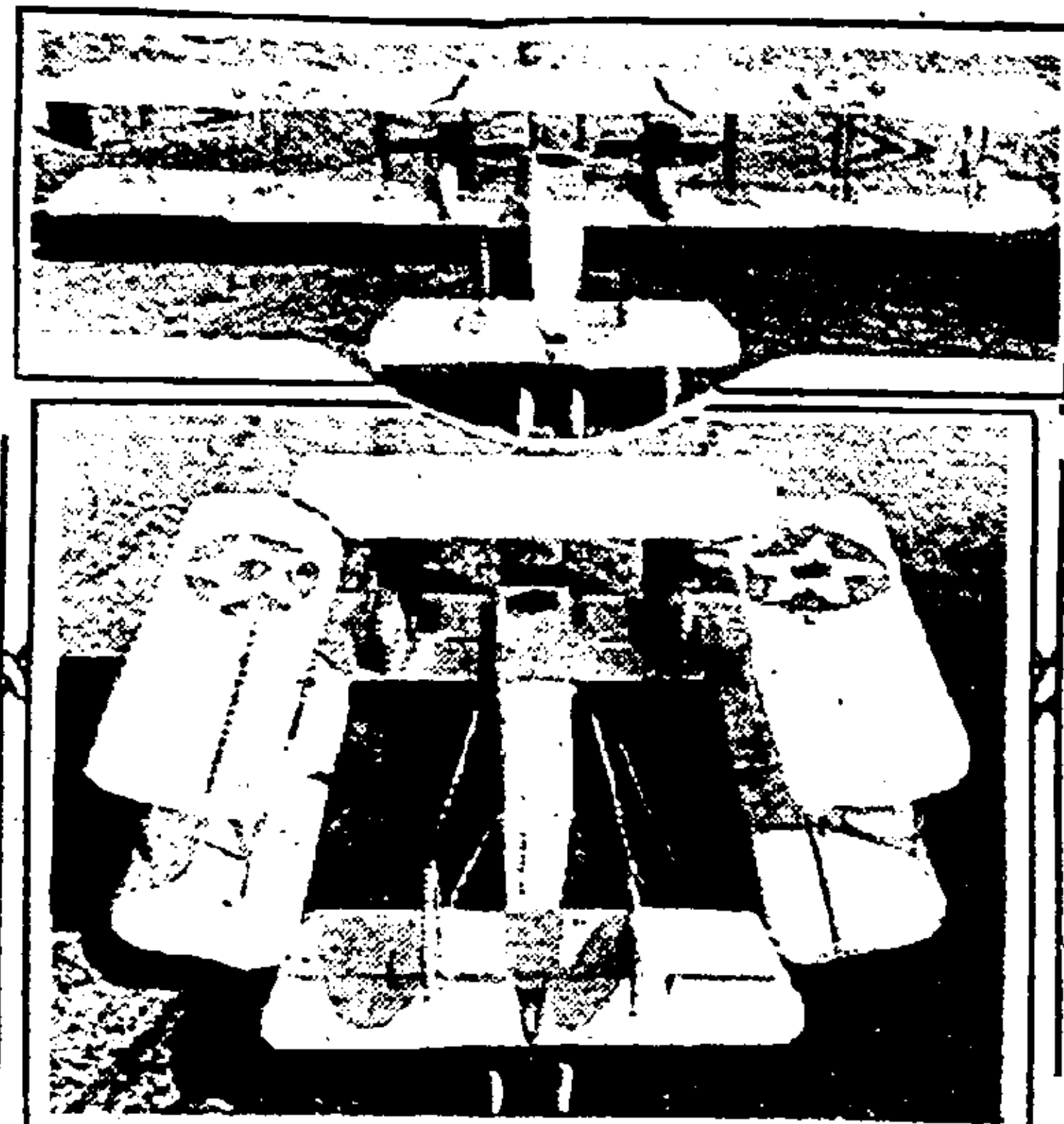
SHAMROCK'S CREW.

Sir Thomas Lipton and some of the crew of the Shantrock IV.



RESOLUTE'S SKIPPER.

Capt. C. F. Adams, the skipper of the Resolute.



FOLDING PLANE.

The latest in naval warfare is the torpedo plane, which travels at high speed and has comparatively small dimensions. It is equipped with folding wings, emergency floating bags, and self-starters. When in action the plane has wings outstretched as in the picture above. When resting on land or the deck of a ship the plane is folded in a square-shape, as shown in picture below.



ALLIED LEADERS.

The above picture was taken at Spa. Left to right: Ambassador Cianda, Count Sforza (facing camera), Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand.



LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Lithuania, formerly a part of the Russian Empire, has now become a Republic and the enthusiastic populace of Mariampolze is seen celebrating the change.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Tom Was a Little Cautious.

BY ALLMAN.





# AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established America 1841 Europe 1891.  
**HEAD OFFICE:— NEW YORK CITY.**  
**WORLD WIDE SERVICE.**  
 Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.  
**Foreign Offices.**  
 ANTWERP, BARCELONA, BERLIN, BORDEAUX, BREMEN, BRUSSELS, BUENOS AIRES, CHRISTIANIA, COBLENZ, COPENHAGEN, GENOA, GLASGOW, HAMBURG, HAVRE, KOBLE, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, LUGERNE, MANILA, MARSEILLES, MONTREAL, NAPLES, NICE, PARIS, PETROGRAD, ROTTERDAM, ROME, SOUTHAMPTON, SHANGHAI, STOCKHOLM, TORONTO, VALPARISO, YOKOHAMA.

**In Process of Organization.**  
 ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, WARSAW.  
 SHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

**OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:**  
 Financial, Transportation and Travel Service.  
 Advice on Packing, Shipping Routes, Foreign Custom Requirements.  
 Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.  
 Financing of Imports and Exports.  
 Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and Letters of Credit.  
 Bills of Exchange negotiated and collected.  
 Mail and Cable Payments effected.  
 Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars, Francs, Pesos, Taels and Yen currencies.  
 YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON.  
 MANAGER.  
 Hongkong.

## SHIPPING

# THE ADMIRAL LINE

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "EASTERLING"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to:

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

# THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478

5th floor Hotel Mansions.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C. VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "METHVEN"

WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT THE 31st AUGUST.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U. S. Overland points.

For space and further particulars, apply to:

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent,

C. P. O. S. Ltd.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of "water" in Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

|        | 1919                | 1920                |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |
| Taiwan | Level with overflow | Level with overflow |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

|        | 1919     | 1920     |
|--------|----------|----------|
| Taiwan | 244.65   | 281.50   |
| Taiwan | 22.37    | 21.60    |
| Taiwan | 18.50    | 18.50    |
| Taiwan | 1,118.00 | 1,418.00 |
| Taiwan | 39.41    | 31.50    |
| Taiwan | 50.82    | 50.82    |
| Taiwan | 2,117.79 | 2,750.55 |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

|        | 1919     | 1920     |
|--------|----------|----------|
| Taiwan | 225.50   | 261.13   |
| Taiwan | 278.00   | 278.00   |
| Taiwan | 25.4     | 28.2     |
| Taiwan | 1,418.00 | 1,418.00 |
| Taiwan | 39.41    | 31.50    |
| Taiwan | 50.82    | 50.82    |
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| Taiwan | 25.4     | 28.2     |
| Taiwan | 1,418.00 | 1,418.00 |
| Taiwan | 39.41    | 31.50    |
| Taiwan | 50.82    | 50.82    |
| Taiwan | 2,117.79 | 2,750.55 |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

|        | 1919     | 1920     |
|--------|----------|----------|
| Taiwan | 225.50   | 261.13   |
| Taiwan | 278.00   | 278.00   |
| Taiwan | 25.4     | 28.2     |
| Taiwan | 1,418.00 | 1,418.00 |
| Taiwan | 39.41    | 31.50    |
| Taiwan | 50.82    | 50.82    |
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## BANKS.

# THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 11, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. 4.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000  
 Subscribed Capital £1,000,000  
 Paid Up Capital £1,000,000  
 Reserve Fund £1,000,000

BRANCHES:—  
 The Bank of England  
 The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.  
 The Bank of India, Ltd.

BRANCHES:—  
 Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Hongkong, Kanton, London, Lyons, Madras, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—  
 2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
 12th December, 1919.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. USING LY, Manager.  
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

# THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.  
 DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.  
 SERVICE PROMPT.  
 Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

J. USING LY, Manager.  
 Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

# PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.  
 WEEK DAYS.  
 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.

NIGHT CARS.  
 10:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 12:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 2:30 a.m. to 4:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 4:30 a.m. to 6:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.

SATURDAYS.  
 EXTRA 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.  
 SUNDAYS.  
 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.  
 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Every 15 mins.

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 10:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 12:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 2:30 a.m. to 4:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 4:30 a.m. to 6:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.

SPECIAL CARS.  
 10:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 12:30 a.m. to 2:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 2:30 a.m. to 4:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 4:30 a.m. to 6:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.  
 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Every 15 mins.

# MARTIN'S APOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Blood Disorders.  
 It is a powerful blood purifier and a most effective remedy for all blood disorders, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, and all other skin diseases. It is also a powerful blood tonic and a most effective remedy for all blood disorders, such as Anemia, Chlorosis, and all other blood diseases. It is a powerful blood purifier and a most effective remedy for all blood disorders, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, and all other skin diseases. It is also a powerful blood tonic and a most effective remedy for all blood disorders, such as Anemia, Chlorosis, and all other blood diseases.

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